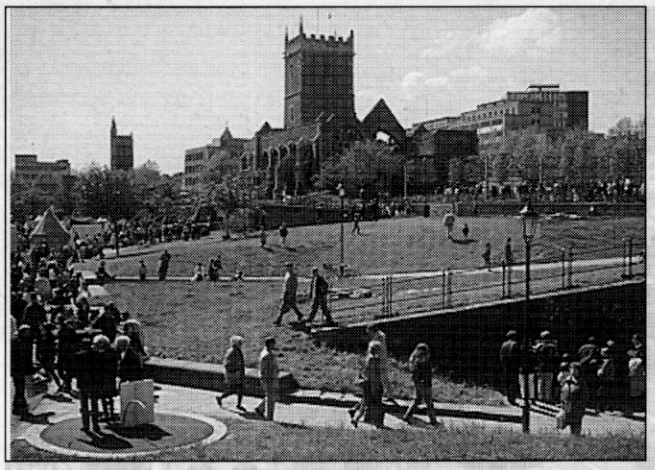
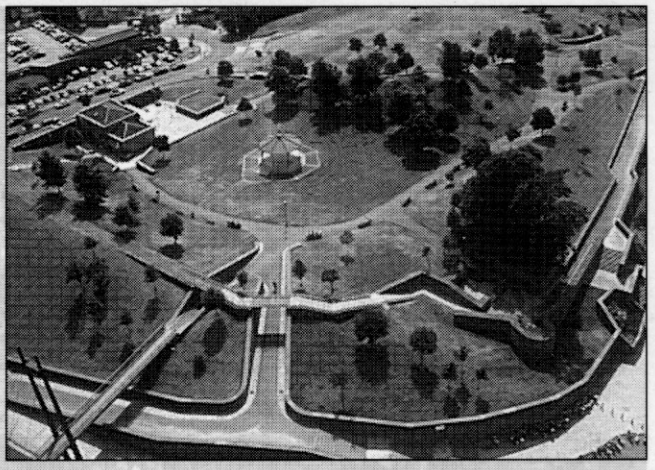
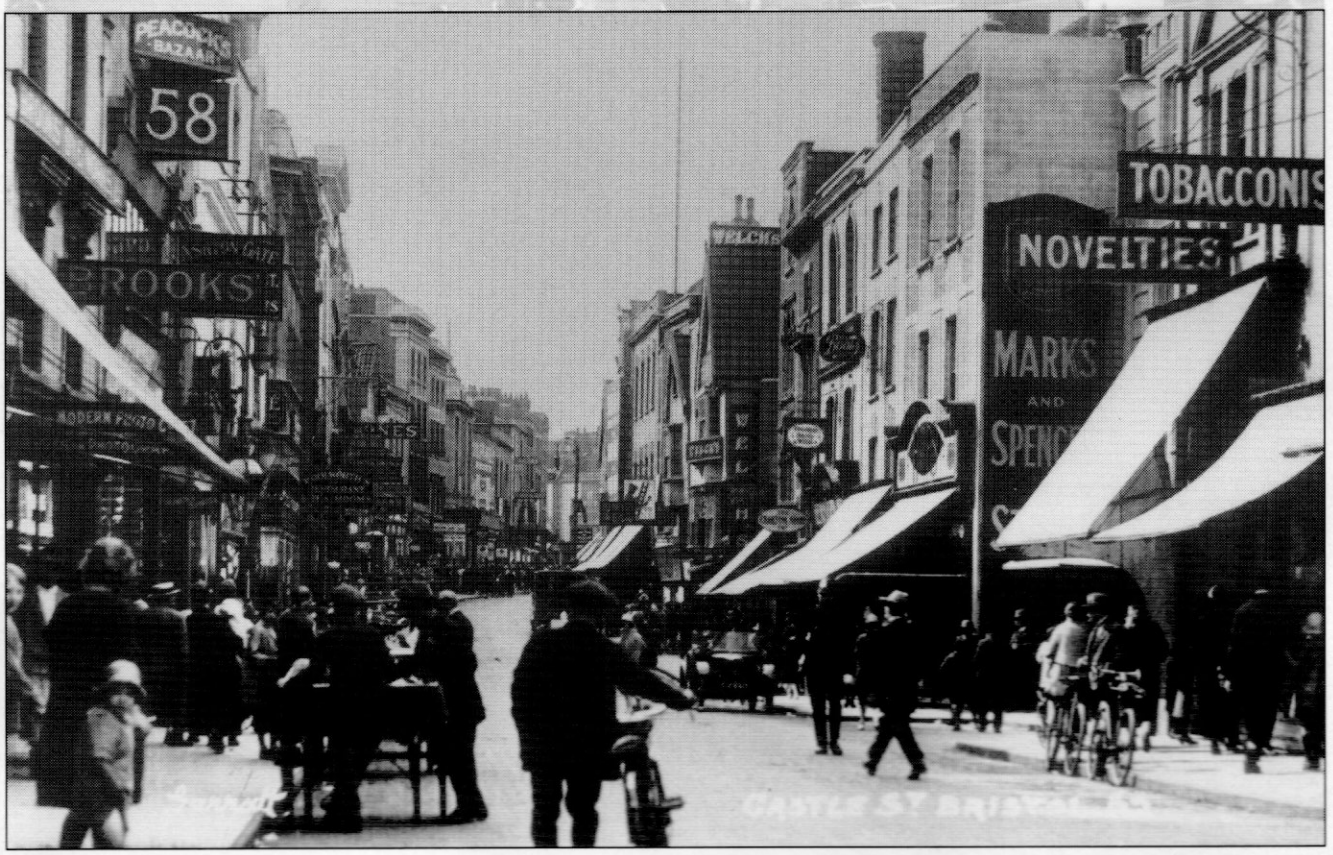




THE CITY OF BRISTOL

An Education Resource Pack for Castle Park Heritage Estate



THE CITY OF BRISTOL

A RESOURCE PACK FOR PARENTS AND TEACHERS ON THE HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY OF CASTLE PARK HERITAGE ESTATE

Suitable for national curriculum
key stages 2 and 3 and post-14 years

CONTENTS

Historical notes, teaching ideas and photocopiable masters of original sources to teach the following themes:

- The castle in Medieval times
- Tudor and Stuart homes and the poorhouse
- Female employment in the nineteenth century
- Castle Junior School in the late-Victorian period
- The Blitz on Castle Park, 1940

Local studies from local records: resources for the national curriculum

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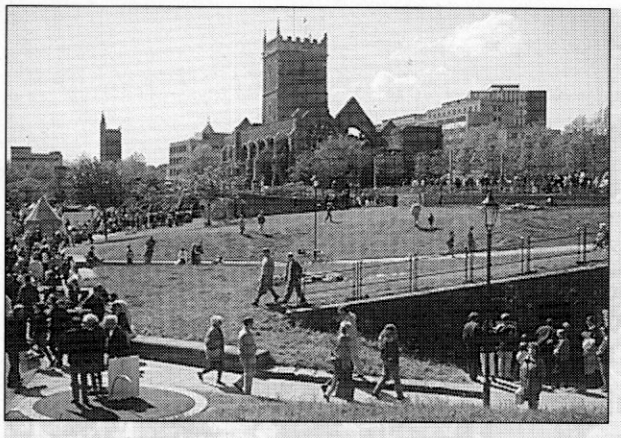
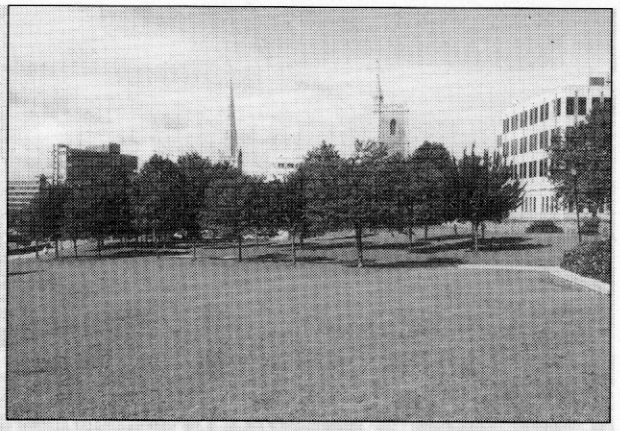
BRISTOL CITY COUNCIL





THE CITY OF BRISTOL

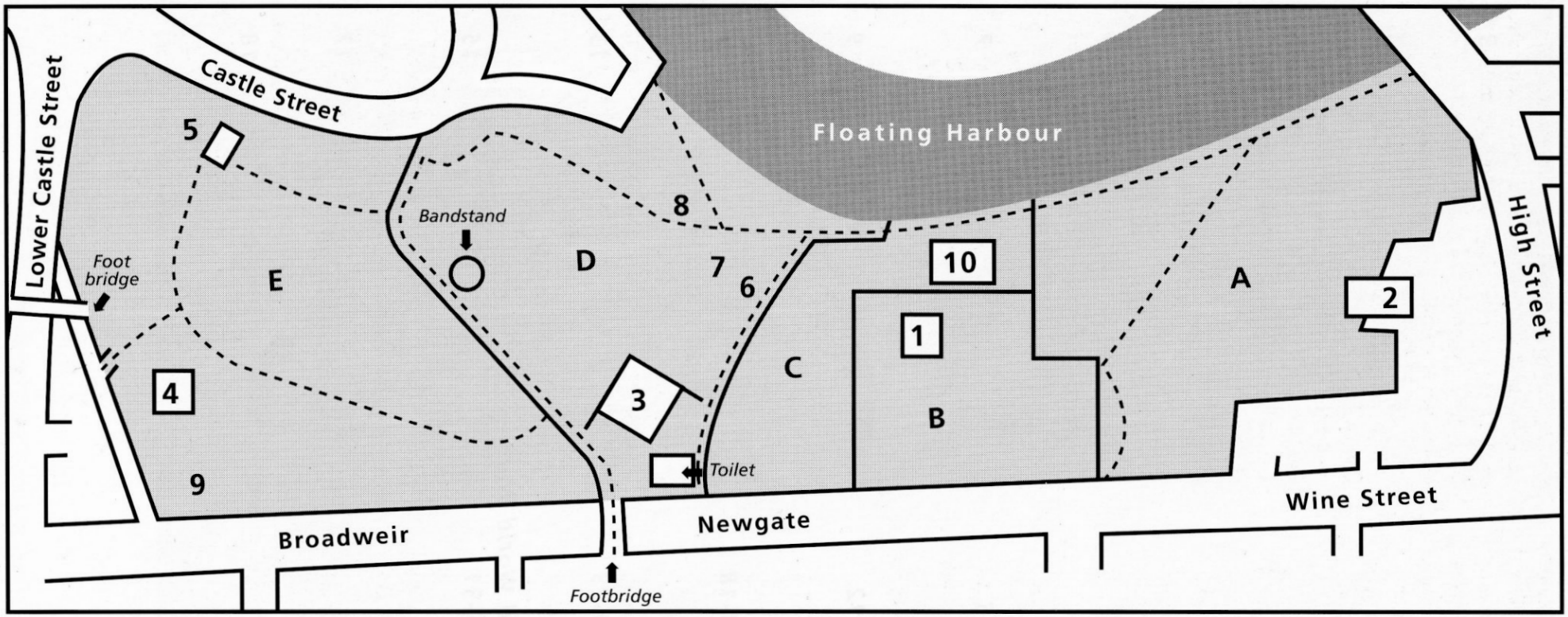
An Education Resource Pack for Castle Park Heritage Estate

Teacher's Notes

CONTENTS

PLAN OF CASTLE PARK		*3*
INTRODUCTION		*4*
USING THE SOURCES		*5*
FIELDWORK		*5*
POPULATION		*6*
CASE STUDY 1 -	*The castle: Sources 1-6*	*7*
CASE STUDY 2 -	*Homes: Sources 7-12*	*9*
CASE STUDY 3 -	*Work: Sources 13-18*	*11*
CASE STUDY 4 -	*A school: Sources 19-23*	*13*
CASE STUDY 5 -	*The Second World War: Sources 24-31*	*15*
BIBLIOGRAPHY AND OTHER EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES		*17*
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS		*18*

CASTLE PARK



FACILITIES

- Setting down groups is best undertaken on Castle Street.
- Public toilets are available adjacent to Newgate.
- Shelter can be obtained in the bandstand.
- A play area is available (E).

LANDSCAPED AREAS

A Peace Garden
B St Peter's Church and Square
C Lime Alley Area
D Arena
E Play area/Kings Hall area

----- Path

HISTORIC SITES

1 St Peter's Church
2 St Mary-le-Port Church
3 Remains of Castle Keep and Moat
4 Site of Castle Junior School
5 Kings Hall
6 Part of the West Wall of the Castle
7 Sallyport
8 Part of the South Wall of the Castle
9 Reconstruction of the Round Tower
10 St Peter's Hospital

INTRODUCTION

The resources in this pack are to help you and your students study the history and geography of the centre of the City of Bristol, a settlement that is over 1000 years old. The core of this settlement is an area that has been designated a heritage estate by Bristol City Council - Castle Park. This area is not a natural political entity. If you want to research the history of the site and reconstruct the lives of its inhabitants, documents from the city parishes of St Peter's, St Mary-le-Port, St Philip and St Jacob, St Paul's and the area known as Castle Precincts have to be studied. A parish is an ecclesiastical unit through which civil as well as church administration was carried out until reform in the nineteenth century onwards pushed more and more of these responsibilities onto local government.

Whilst the physical remains of this historic centre are confined to parts of the medieval castle, some of the outside wall and the two churches of St. Peter's and St Mary-le-Port, the material available for studying the area is immense. This is not surprising in a place that throughout history has arguably been the second most important urban settlement outside London. The documentation available includes artifacts discovered in archaeological excavations, photographs, maps and documents. Consequently, the resources we have included in this pack can only exemplify a fraction of that which is available for studying the history and historical geography of this part of Bristol.

THE CURRICULUM

The production of an educational resource like this requires a considerable financial outlay whilst our audience is a relatively small one. This inevitably means having to make our publications suitable for as wide an age range as possible and compromising on content and tasks which can be undertaken by pupils. What we have attempted to do is to concentrate on providing a range of materials which will allow students at KS2, KS3 and post-14 the opportunity to investigate primary sources in the classroom or use them on site in order to find out about the history and historical geography of this part of Bristol.

Five themes have been highlighted to include a range of historical source material, periods in British history, and issues which have a relevance to national curriculum requirements for a local history study or which can be integrated into the main units of study for history at KS2 and KS3. Use your curriculum orders to link these elements.

Within each case study, the teaching ideas concentrate on highlighting the discussion points and issues which the sources suggest. They need to be adapted to the age of your pupils and the depth to which the study is being taken. Please do not take them as finite or that all have to be attempted.

We have learned from experience that all these sources can be used by students from ages 8 to 80. In particular, it is a requirement of national curriculum history that all pupils understand that the subject is based on using a variety of sources to arrive at an analysis. Don't fall into the trap of thinking that the visual material is for junior-age children and the documents for secondary pupils as it is the language in which the question is phrased that makes the source accessible rather than the material itself.

OTHER RESOURCES

Excavations on Castle Park by the Bristol and Region Archaeological Service have given the Leisure Services Department of Bristol City Council the opportunity to produce a number of other resources. You will find that these already include a series of excellent posters, postcards and a guide with colour reproductions (see bibliography). The guide in particular evaluates artifact evidence and demonstrates the process of archaeological excavation and interpretation, particularly for the medieval period.

English Heritage has printed a number of teachers' guides which outline activities that can be carried out on castle sites and references to some of these resources are in the bibliography section.

We have not attempted an in-depth analysis of what fieldwork can be carried out, what artifacts can tell us about this area in the past, nor an historical analysis other than giving minimum background information, and would suggest that these other resources be used in conjunction with this pack in order to accomplish this.

USING THE SOURCES

The focus of this pack is on the curriculum area of History, a subject that is about people in the past and how they thought and acted. History is also a debate in that people will sometimes disagree as to what happened. If your pupils come to different conclusions about an event or have differing opinions as to the significance of a document, then they are being historians. We can really only find out what happened by using material contemporary to the time when the action was taking place. In this pack we have labelled such material a **source.**

A very basic model for using an historical source with pupils involves:

- getting children to look for specific details, one at a time, in order to develop their observational skills and confidence in using the material
- suggesting questions which help them to interpret what is happening
- encouraging them to ask questions for themselves: questions, for example, which focus on what we do not know, what we want to find out and why it was made
- thinking about what other sources will help answer these questions
- placing sources in chronological order, particularly maps and pictures
- investigating other sources with the view to eventually re-examining earlier suggestions in the light of new information or ideas
- analysing what has changed from past times, what has remained basically unaltered and why this has happened
- presenting their research in some format - role play, a narrative account, a three-dimensional model from a written description etc.

Castle Park is also a **place.** How people were influenced by the landscape, adapted it for their use, or affected the environment brings us into the realms of Geography. As you use the material you will find that a substantial proportion relates to geographical issues such as transport; population analysis; and the town as a distribution centre, shopping area and workplace (albeit in an historical context). Some of the sources are in the form of data, and are useful for converting into computer databases, or analysed in terms of mathematical concepts - pie charts, graphs etc. Castle Park also contains a number of exciting, contemporary sculptures designed to interpret historical themes, and this gives scope for using the site to deliver the Art curriculum. Finally, constructing models of **systems** from studying people's homes or workplaces provides an opportunity for technological ideas to be incorporated into a study of this area.

Whilst each case study is a unit on its own, there are possible cross references between them for following a theme over time. For example, you could trace the history of the castle and city walls or find out what is happening in the area around St Peter's Hospital at different periods. You could also discover how shapes of buildings change, or remain the same, and compare what shops sold in the early-Victorian period compared with the early decades of this century.

The sources are meant to be photocopied and you will find blowing up some of the A4 material to A3 helpful. The photographs are screen- printed to allow for the best possible reproduction. We have not identified a source on the pupils' sheets. This is to allow for work in developing skills of dating, or arranging material in chronological order. To identify the title of a source, please look at the appropriate case study in this booklet.

FIELDWORK

Local studies really should encompass fieldwork. However, the historical dimension cannot be isolated from other surviving sources. In an area away from the immediate environment of the school, fieldwork needs some preparatory work for children to plan an investigation on site. The resources in the pack can also be used for follow-up work back in class.

Castle Park provides a safe environment from which schools can undertake urban studies within the city centre. Investigations which we and other teachers have carried out on site include:

- plotting the position of streets by marking out the outline with string. St Peter's Street, St Mary-le-Port Street and Dolphin Street are good examples. Using a visual source or a map will allow children to understand that these areas looked different in the past compared with today. A more sophisticated exercise is to use a variety of sources to demonstrate change and continuity on a street in Tudor and Stuart times compared to the Victorian era

- bring someone to the site who knew it before the Second World War or who witnessed the first blitz on Castle Park
- walk the site from west to east following the routes along streets on Millerd's map (source 7)
- go off site and use the same map to walk some of the medieval streets of the city (note how they curve as if following the shape of the wall that surrounded the city at one time)
- arrive at the site by ferry
- use Castle Park as a contrasting locality (Geography KS2).

POPULATION

What is now an expanse of landscaped greenery was once inhabited by a densely-packed, thriving community who lived, worked and died in and around an area of 12.5 acres. It is impossible to work out the population specifically for the site, principally because the administrative areas or methods of collecting data differ at various points in time, but the following statistics may prove useful in evaluating how parts of Bristol's population have risen or fallen at various times. All methods for calculating population are inaccurate so please bear that in mind if using the following data, especially for earlier periods.

DATE	POPULATION	AREA	SOURCE FROM WHICH CALCULATED OR ASSESSED
1377	10,000	County of Bristol	Poll Tax
1544	11,000	City and County of Bristol	Chantry Act, 1544
1642	15,000	City and County of Bristol	Latimer
1672	25,000	City and County of Bristol	Hearth Returns
1780	54,174	City and County of Bristol	Baptismal records
1801	7585 68,088	The Old City City and County	Census
1841	8896 142,825	The Old City City and County	Census
1881	5573 266,259	The Old City City and County	Census
1901	3076 337,373	The Old City City and County	Census
1931	2876 397,012	Central (East) Ward City and County	Census

What we have is a steady rise over time in the population of the area that is defined as Bristol, but with a decline in the inner city from 1841 onwards. Figures extracted from Bryan Little, *The City and County of Bristol.*

THE CASTLE

The castle as an operational unit in the Middle Ages

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Although present evidence suggests that the castle is of Norman foundation, the site was originally settled by Anglo-Saxons. *Bristol* derives from the Saxon name *Brigstowe* (settlement by the bridge). When you stand on Castle Park today, the topography of the area brings home why this site was so suitable for settlement in an age when defence was paramount and people relied on natural resources being near at hand.

The spot is on a rock bluff which had natural protection on three sides. It was sandwiched between the rivers Frome and Avon (the Frome now flows underneath Broadmead and Lewin's Mead) and had a marsh outside its west wall. Only to the east (Old Market side) did it rely entirely on defences constructed by human effort. Add to this factors such as it being the lowest bridging point on the river Avon; fresh water supplies at hand; building materials of wood and stone on the surrounding hills; and access to the sea, and you have the ideal, natural conditions for a medieval port settlement.

Little survives in the way of physical remains to show that Bristol once had an important feudal castle. The names Castle Green, Castle Street and, of course, Castle Park are evidence of its former presence, whilst Broad Weir gets its name from the course of the moat that skirted the wall on the north side. Archaeological excavations have done much to throw light on the construction and scale of the fortress over time, and how people may have lived within its walls.

Whilst the defensive characteristics of the castle cannot be denied, it also played an important role as a regional administrative centre in the Middle Ages. The surviving Constable's records in the Public Record Office help us to gain some idea of the role that the castle played in the life of the region. The Constable acted as the king's representative and was responsible for the garrison, prisoners and keeping the accounts of the King's Barton - the area around Bristol from which taxes were levied to sustain the castle's operation. This area consisted of Mangotsfield, Stapleton and Easton. Bristol Castle was also used by King Henry II as a base for operations in Ireland in 1172 and by Edward I as a distribution centre for men and materials in his campaigns against the Welsh in the early-fourteenth century.

The castle's influence on the town of Bristol was gradually eroded throughout the Middle Ages, however, as the expansion in building and an increase in the power of its citizens swallowed up the king's influence. Bristol became a county in its own right in 1373 which gave it a range of new privileges with which to administer itself. This change in the balance of power between the king and the town's citizens is one of the most interesting facets of Bristol's medieval history.

The castle was already in decline by the time William Worcestre made his survey in 1480. Despite his name, Worcestre was a Bristolian who made surveys of buildings throughout England, usually by pacing the ground around a structure in order to get its measurements.

1066-1088	Wooden castle and defences constructed
c.1120	Stone keep and curtain (outside) walls built
Early to mid-13th century	Major building works including gateways
c.1300	Castle complete
1480	William Worcestre's account indicates castle is in ruins by this time.
1642	Castle re-fortified during the English Civil War
1656	Remains pulled down and stonework re-used for domestic building work

Main chronology for the castle

SOURCES

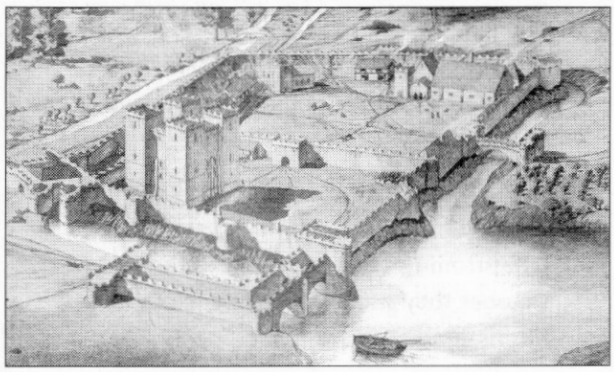
1 and **2** Transcripts, receipts from the castle and the hundred of Barton; from the accounts of the Constable of the castle, Nicholas Fermbaud, c.1295 and c.1300 respectively; from Bristol Record Society vol. XXXIV

3 Transcript, William Worcestre's description and measurements of the dungeon (keep) of Bristol castle, 1480

4 The castle; from the border decorations of Millerd's map of *The City of Bristol and its suburbs,* 1673

5 Print, the remains of the bastion and wall by Newgate, 1819

6 Photograph, part of the castle wall at the rear of 41 Castle Street, c.1920



DISCUSSION POINTS AND ACTIVITIES

- To understand a document as a whole it is sometimes necessary to scan it three or four times looking out for a different thing on each 'read'. In this case you could make a list of a) people and b) places mentioned in source 1.
- An historian then needs to assess what we can learn about the past from the document. Ask a big question such as "What different nationalities and religions could be found in Bristol in the late-thirteenth century?" or "How international a place was it?"
- Source 2. Why didn't they use railways to carry the stone? What jobs might have been involved in the whole process (think about jobs not listed such as quarrymen)?
- On site find the remains of the keep. You may not be able to gain access to the wall because of its condition. Estimate its measurements and compare it with William's description (source 3).
- Without showing pupils any pictures of Bristol castle, use William Worcestre's description to sketch a plan of what the dungeon or keep may have looked like. You might introduce reference books or use their knowledge of castles from site visits to accomplish this task. They should compare their plan and sketches with, in particular, source 4 (Millerd). Are there any points on which Worcestre's description confirms that of the artist in Source 4? (For example, William notes that one of the towers is 30 feet [5 fathoms] taller than the other four. The artist has drawn five towers which seem to match this written description, but do you think the scale is correct?)
- Which of the pictorial sources (4 to 6) are the most reliable as evidence for the appearance of the castle? Perhaps you need to think about how near in time to the castle's existence the source was made; whether it is intended to be an impression or an accurate record; that some elements of a source may be accurate whilst other bits may be inaccurate; and why was the source made or for whom was it intended?
- How would you reconcile our knowledge that the castle was demolished in 1656 with the fact that source 4 from Millerd's map was made in 1673?

HOMES

Tudor and Stuart homes, including the Poorhouse

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

History cannot be written without contemporary sources; the surviving material which allows us to reconstruct the thoughts and actions of people in the past. Not everything from the past survives, a case in point being the records of the Bristol Corporation of the Poor whose records begin in the late-seventeenth century. Unfortunately, these records were totally destroyed in the fires that engulfed St Peter's Hospital during the first blitz on the city centre on Sunday, 24 November, 1940 *(see case study 5)*.

We are not at a complete loss, however, since the Bristol Record Society published a volume before the Second World War containing a selection of transcriptions of these records, a reminder of why it is so important for the historian to publish material.

The records we are discussing relate to the Bristol Poor Law Act of 1696 and were current until the Poor Law Reform of 1834. The duties of the Bristol Corporation of the Poor as defined by this 1696 act were

to have the care of, and provide for the Maintenance of all the Poor of the City, of what Age or Kind soever they be, except such as shall be otherwise sufficiently provided for by the charitable Gifts of other Persons.

This was to be achieved by building workhouses which could act as employment centres, residences for the homeless or as a hospital. St Peter's Hospital, which lay between St Peter's church and the River Avon, was refurbished as a workhouse in 1698 (previously, it had been used as the home of a wealthy merchant and the Mint where coins were struck). Its inmates were boys, 'lunatics' and elderly infirm. Girls had a separate institution next to the Bridewell prison (where the central police station is) until transferred to St. Peter's in 1709. The purpose of the workhouse, or poorhouse as it was also called, was educational and disciplinary. Although both boys and girls were taught to read, the eventual aim behind the children's education was to provide them with skills to find employment, so their day was carefully timetabled to instill the habit of working to a strict regime. For these children, apprenticeship with an employer was the usual avenue from the workhouse. The administration of this workhouse system was the responsibility of the Bristol Guardians, each member of which was elected. A document which they drew up on 12 August 1696 listed the regulations to be followed by young inmates. This is a transcript of how the original orders were expressed:

ORDERS FOR THE HOUSE

Clock

6 {That from the first of October to the first of March The children shall rise at Six of the clock in the morning.

7 {That their faces and hands be washed and their heads Combed and that they go to work at seven.

9 {That they continue Work till nine.

10 {That they go to prayer and thence to Breakfast and play till ten.

12 {Then go to work and continue till twelve.

1 {Then go to Dinner and play till one.

7 {Then go to work and continue to seven.

8 {Then go to Supper and after that have a recess till Eight at which

9 time that they go to prayer and then to bed at nine.

5 {That from the first of march to the first of October they rise at five of the clock in the Morning

6 Comb their heads and wash till Six.

8 Then go to work till Eight.

9 {Then go to prayer and afterwards to Breakfast and play till nine.

12 Then work till Twelve.

1 Then go to Dinner and play till One.

7 Then work till Seven

9 {Then go to Supper and play till nine
Then go to prayer and So to bed-

A survival from an earlier time is the inventory included amongst the pupils' resources. Probate Inventories list a person's belongings after their death. They were made for the purpose of taxing the estate, even of someone who, relatively speaking, was on a modest income. The list was often drawn up by acquaintances of the deceased so it was in their interests for the valuation to be as low as possible. That said, these inventories are a mine of information for being able to reconstruct the home

of an ordinary person. The inventory was made by walking around the rooms of the house and listing moveable objects such as clothing, cooking utensils and furniture.

The homes of these individuals were in a city (which Bristol had become in 1542) where houses jostled against each other in what was a rapidly expanding urban area. You will see in the map by Millerd how precious little green space is left in the area within the old city walls. St Peter's Hospital is the large house between the church of that name and the waterfront.

SOURCES

7 Millerd's map of *The City of Bristol and its suburbs,* 1673

8 Ordnance Survey map, 1:500 scale (slightly reduced) of St Peter's area, 1892 printing

9 and **10** Probate Inventory and transcript of Richard Mascall, butcher, parish of St Peter, 1609 (strictly speaking, a Stuart document, but it is the earliest surviving inventory for this parish and can legitimately be used as an exemplar of a late-Tudor as well as an early-Stuart house)

11 Transcript, Bristol Corporation of the Poor, *Orders of the Corporation*, 13 & 15 August 1696; from BRS vol. III

12 Postcards, St Peter's Hospital, exterior and interior views, pre-1939

DISCUSSION POINTS AND ACTIVITIES

- Use Millerd (source 7) to get pupils thinking about conventions used in map-making, particularly the symbols used to represent reality. For example, he sometimes uses graphics to represent names - Dolphin Lane is represented by the picture of a dolphin. Can you see the ducking stool by the Weare, too? Creating overlay grids can help children analyse the tremendous amount of detail contained in the map.
- Devise a colour key with which to shade in: churches; public buildings; the castle wall; the water; the medieval streets within the walled area.
- What are the similarities and differences between Millerd and the Ordnance Survey map?
- Make an inventory of your own living room. How does it compare with other people in the class? How does it compare with the contents of Richard Mascall's inventory in the resources section (9 & 10)? *[Read the inventory as you would modern English and the spelling difficulties should evaporate. The numeric convention in these documents is that if the last digit is a Roman i, it is written as a j. Thus, viij s is 8 shillings (40 pence): li is a £ and d is an old penny.]*
- How well off is Richard Mascall? Note he is owed money. Can you find where his home might be on Millerd's map (butchers usually congregated along the Shambles in a medieval or Tudor town)? The spelling and language used to describe rooms and equipment can also be a talking point. Mascall's name, for example, is variously spelt.
- Does St Peter's (source 12) look a nice place in which to live? (Remember, though, that children were split up according to gender until 1709 and what you see of the interior is the Guardians' meeting room.)
- Make a model of the proposed poorhouse from the description given in the first section of the Bristol Corporation of the Poor orders (source 11) or devise an alternative plan.
- Submit a plan to a Poorhouse Committee comprising other members of the class. The original committee let a member speak once only during a debate, made them stand up to speak and forbade talking amongst the rest!
- What is missing are the furnishings and fittings for the poorhouse. Before showing the minutes of 15 October in source 11, get pupils to think of a list of such items in order to fit it out. You'll see from the orders that there was a certain amount of doubling up when it came to the beds.
- Compare a day in the life of your pupils with that of children from the poorhouse as exemplified by the *Orders for the House*, 12 August 1696, in the notes above.
- Have some discussion about the perception you might get of the workhouse from the pictures and any written references. Was it really like this? What problems do historians face when some of the evidence is missing?

WORK

Female employment during the nineteenth century

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Wine Street fronts Castle Park Heritage Estate on its north-west boundary. If a Victorian could re-emerge from the past, the only building he would recognise on the street today would be Christchurch on the corner of Broad Street. There are still plenty of people alive in the city who would feel the same since the principal agent of change was the blitz on Bristol during the Second World War.

Anybody who knew the Castle Park area before this war witnessed a site that had all the characteristics of a Victorian city centre - a juxtaposition of factories, warehouses, shops and homes caused, originally, by the development of a transport and communication infrastructure that relied on horse and cart, and walking, in order to function effectively. It was an enclosed world where affluence and effluence intermingled.

The sources in this unit will begin to bring out the fact that the street was a high-class shopping area in early-Victorian times, containing drapers, outfitters, haberdasheries, tobacconists and confectioners, where the Bristol middle-class came to shop. Behind the façade, though, a murkier world existed. In the garrets of these surviving seventeenth-century buildings lived the 'apprentice' milliners who were exploited as cheap labour. Their case was reviewed by a Royal Commission and the results published in 1843. The factory inspectors' reports suggest that Bristol was one of the better cities within which to work, although some of these girls would have been as young as year 6 pupils. The workhouse (see previous case study) undoubtedly provided fodder in the way of "apprentices" for these shops on Wine Street.

Fry's chocolate factory was, strictly speaking, not on our heritage site. Its location was in the Pithay, directly down from Wine Street, where a maze of alleys was overshadowed by a series of massive Victorian warehouses and factories which continued to expand in one of the most tightly constricted sites imaginable for a manufacturing industry. Their factory chimneys were a dominant feature on the skyline of the city, whilst the pungent, sometimes sickly smell of chocolate manufacture wafted over the city centre when the production process was in full flow. Fry's produced both cocoa and chocolates, and by 1880 had about 50 different types of cocoa and drinking chocolate on their sales lists. The heyday of the firm was the period from about 1850 to the outbreak of the First World War in 1914.

This growth in production necessitated increasing the capacity of both production space and staff. The numbers of employees rose from 193 in 1867 to 5,000 by 1914. This gave increased opportunities for female employment throughout the late-nineteenth century. The Quakerism of the Fry family influenced their attitude to staff - a benevolent paternalism coupled with a sense of moral duty. Proof of regular attendance at some church certainly helped a would-be applicant, and although the family disapproved of Trade Unions (unlike Cadbury's) they did provide a number of welfare benefits such as night-school teachers and facilities for clubs to meet. In Bristol, both Fry's and Wills (the tobacco manufacturers) were regarded as model employers, and ones with whom girls aspired to find jobs.

Despite the fact that their factories were efficiently designed, changes in location factors for industry meant that the Pithay complex eventually fell behind the times. Their rival, Cadbury's, for example, had moved to a greenfield site at Bournville in Birmingham in 1897. Fry's did not move to an equivalent site, Keynsham, until 1921 onwards whilst production at the Pithay only came to a halt in 1934.

SOURCES

13 Part of an architectural plan of Wine Street and Dolphin Street, 1842

14 Extract on milliners; from *Royal Commission on the Employment of Children*, 1843

15 *Punch* magazine, *Needle Money,* 1849: more likely an outworker, but representative of the magazine's concern over the exploitation of female milliners

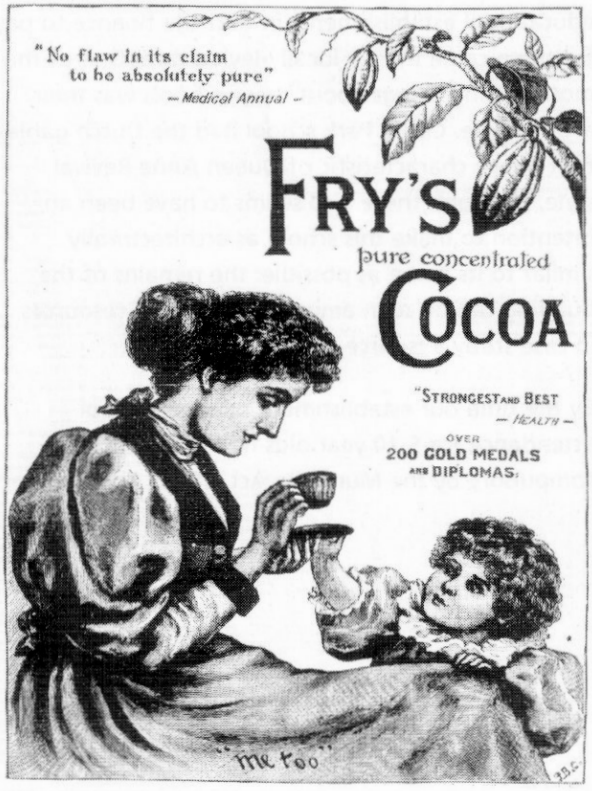
16 List of retailers, part of Wine Street, abstracted from *Mathews Directory 1842*

17 Draft of a submission by Joseph Storrs Fry to Spencer Horatio Walpole, 18 March 1867 (the request to Walpole, who was Home Secretary, is presumably a reference to the 1867 Factory Extension Act which limited women's and children's working hours)

18 Engraving from *The Illustrated London News,* summer number, 1884

DISCUSSION POINTS AND ACTIVITIES

- How similar are the houses (source 13) to those shown in Millerd (source 7)?
- What we have in the extracts from the factory inspector (source 14) are answers that the girls gave to his questions. What are the questions to which the Royal Commission is wanting answers (for example - working hours in summer and winter; going to church on Sunday; leisure time; holidays; meals; what age they start their apprenticeship; what happens when they finish the apprenticeship)?
- Could you trust their answers? For example, how explicit could they be about working conditions if the factory owner was in on the conversation? Could they trust the inspector to keep their confidence?
- What other questions would you have liked to ask these milliners' assistants?
- Source 15. Is the woman poor? How do we know? Is the artist sympathetic to her plight?
- What would you have done about the working conditions of the milliners' assistants?
- Cut the ILN engraving (source 18) into individual pictures. In what order would these processes be carried out in the factory? What work is being done by women and which by men?
- What does source 17 tell us about Fry's attitude towards their employees? How sound is their argument in the letter to Walpole, and if you were the Home Secretary, what arguments could you use to contradict J.S. Fry?
- Compare the architectural plan (source 13) and the abstract (source 16) and discuss what each one tells us about Wine Street. Are there any discrepancies in the names of people at the same address (numbers 15 and 16, for instance)? Why do these sources, published in the same year, disagree with each other; which one is more reliable, and why does the directory not include all the possible addresses? Reasons could be that: the directory is out of date by the time it is printed as people then moved premises and went out of business just like today; some of the shops are empty (the plan shows W. Stone at no. 17 used to be at no. 10); we have missed out some of the shopkeepers in making the abstract, and that's quite likely! An intriguing question is why the plan was made? We don't know, so would be pleased to hear any suggestions your pupils might have.



Advert, 1893

A SCHOOL

Castle Street Mixed Junior School in late-Victorian times

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Castle Street Mixed Junior School opened as a board establishment on 10 October 1887. The headteacher's opening comment in the log book states:

CASTLE JUNIORS' SCHOOL

Opened the above named school, with a staff of 6 assistants. 343 Children admitted into Standards I, II, III

The opening week did not go well. On 12 October he felt required to record the following observation in the book:

This morning I examined the school furniture, which I find has been very much scratched by the scholars who attended last night's evening classes.

and this after the School Board for Bristol had spent £350 equipping the school with new furniture.

Board schools started in 1873 and were the first state educational establishments in that the finance to pay for them came from a locally-levied rate. One of the most striking things about these schools was their architecture. Castle Park school had the Dutch gables that are so characteristic of Queen Anne Revival style, although there also seems to have been an intention to make this school as architecturally similar to its name as possible: the remains of the building can be seen amongst the pupils' resources in case study 5 (source 28).

By the time our establishment opened, school attendance for 5-10 year olds had been made compulsory by the Mundella Act (1880). The number of pupils on its opening day is quite large, suggesting overcrowding in neighbouring schools which necessitated transferring pupils to this new educational institution. This is probably the explanation for its construction since the population of some urban areas in late-nineteenth century Bristol was practically doubling every decade although the population for the inner city wards was declining (see population statistics, p.6). You will note from the Admission Register that many pupils came from the north and east of the city.

The sources included in this case study are fairly typical of surviving documents on Victorian schooling. The log book had to be kept by the headteacher as a record of significant events in the life of the school - artifacts used in model lessons; staff sickness; visits to the school; children's attendance, often with suggestions for poor attendance which can give us clues as to absence factors, such as the weather or outbreaks of infectious diseases, etc.

The curriculum of a late-Victorian school such as Castle Junior was as carefully controlled as a school today, a sign that such establishments have always been part of the political fabric. The concept of *Empire* in schools was certainly very evident by the time Castle Junior came into existence. School lessons in History and Geography reinforced this, as did songs like *The Flag of Britain* (source 21) which might have been sung on Empire Day - 24 May from 1897 onwards. The integration of *Empire* into Victorian and Edwardian schooling was a powerful influence in developing the jingoism that was so apparent at the outbreak of war in 1914.

SOURCES

19 Extracts from log book, Castle Street Mixed Junior School, 1900-1901

20 Bristol School Board, memorial service for Queen Victoria, 1 February 1901

21 Text to The Flag of Britain song, 1897

22 Page from Admission Register, Castle Street Mixed Junior School, 1898

23 Section of 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map (1902 printing; scale slightly reduced) of the area to the east and north of Castle Street Mixed Junior School

DISCUSSION POINTS AND ACTIVITIES

- Scan the log book (source 19). What can you find out about:
  - i) pupils' attendance;
  - ii) visits to the school;
  - iii) Queen Victoria;
  - iv) staff absence;
  - v) examinations;
  - vi) the curriculum?
- In which ways was this Victorian school week the same as or different from today?
- Use the log book to evaluate what it tells us about education in Victorian times. You might also think about what it does not tell us.
- Using the Admission Register (source 22), do we find the same first names or surnames today, or are any different?
- Compose or adapt a tune for *The Flag of Britain* song (source 21)
- Use the O.S. map (source 23) or a modern map of Bristol such as the *A to Z*. Can you find any of the streets where these pupils lived? What is the catchment area of this school and how does it compare with your own? You could mark a street with a pin when you find it to construct a visual model of the catchment area. If you use a modern map, you will find that, generally, the streets have survived but some of the alleys and courts have disappeared. The Ordnance Survey map does not contain all the addresses listed in the register.
- If visiting the site, use the 1902 O.S. map to look at changes in the environment.
- Does the map suggest what the learning environment might have been like? Think about noise from the road with the rattling of trams (you can see the lines marked on Broad Weir); whether it was safe to cross the roads; where the children might have played; that there is a colour manufactory (paint manufacturer) nearby which would have leached fairly noxious fumes.
- Use the 1902 map to look for evidence that this was the site of the castle. Can you see walls; a crypt; the dungeon (this is not the correct site for the original dungeon, and is probably a 19th-century misinterpretation of a medieval cellar); site of the castle, for instance?
- Why is the school no longer there? The resources in case study 5 will help.
- What do your pupils share with the children who went to school on Castle Green one hundred years ago?

THE SECOND WORLD WAR

The city centre's first blitz: Sunday 24 November 1940

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The principal reason why Castle Park is no longer inhabited can be directly traced to the first blitz on the centre of Bristol by the Luftwaffe on Sunday, 24 November 1940. This, and subsequent raids, destroyed buildings and the infrastructure of the site. Things might very well have been the same even without this event since many schemes to modernise the city centre were proposed from at least as early as 1801 and, in the 1930s, a series of major proposals were mooted which would have resulted in the demolition of much of the Stuart, Georgian and Victorian architecture.

Nor was much thought put into salvaging the remains of this historic centre. Photographs of the Dutch House, on the corner of Wine Street and High Street, taken after the first raid on the centre suggest that there was enough of the framework left to restore the building. To the authorities of the time, however, the notion of a disaster plan to save buildings in the event of a catastrophe was not a priority: their main concern was demolition to achieve safety.

For the night of 24 November, the fatalities were 200 as the result of a raid by 134 German aircraft which started at 6.45pm and finished at 11.00pm. The relatively small number of deaths for such an onslaught was only because it was a Sunday. Miss Margaret Cane, a teacher in Bristol at the time, was attending a church service in St. Peter's that night. A page from her letter is provided (source 26), of which this is the transcript:

We were next moved into the vestry as being a safer place. There we played games until Mr Loveday came back and said we must go out across the churchyard and into the shelter in the vaults of St Peter's Hospital. About 20 of us were left by then. After about quarter of an hour (it was about 8.30 by now) once again he came back to say the fire was spreading and very near to us. Car loads were arranged and those of us with bikes were advised to go on them as they had brought them out of the church for us. By this time outside it was like a heavy blizzard of red hot chunks blowing all round. I had no hat so I put my head under the tap and splashed water all over my coat and started off with another girl who lives near. We had been told there was only one way we could go, and we passed by numbers of fires even then. At last we reached the end of the fires ...

The *Rheinisch=Westfälische Zeitung,* a regional German newspaper (source 30), had the headline *Bristol ein einziger grosser Brandherd* (Bristol: one big inferno) in its Tuesday edition and included references to Bristol in its first column (fourth paragraph):

As has already been announced, other strong fighter squadrons flew in the same night against targets in Bristol. For several hours they attacked the harbour - and industrial installations as well as supply bases with incendiary and high explosive bombs. Many warehouses fell victim to the devastating fires. Three gas works were destroyed, one large mill devastated by fire. According to eye witness accounts of the following day the target area of Bristol was one gigantic fire.

Raids	70+
People killed	1250
People injured	3000
Properties destroyed	89,000

Bombing statistics: total for Bristol, 1940-1944

SOURCES

24 Photograph, Castle Street looking towards St Peter's, c.1930

25 Castle Street after bombing, 1940

26 Letter written by Miss Margaret Cane, 25 November 1940

27 Extracts from the *Daily Telegraph & Morning Post* newspaper, 25 November 1940 and *The Western Daily Press* and *Bristol Mirror*, 30 November 1940

28 Photograph, Castle Street School after bombing, 1940

29 Aerial view, 1930s

30 *Rheinisch=Westfälische Zeitung*, 26 November 1940 (scale reduced from A3; transcript in teacher's notes)

31 Newspaper cuttings, projected plans for the city centre, *Evening World,* 15 June 1944

27 Freeman, Hardy & Willis ltd. boot and shoe dealers
28 Boots Cash Chemists (Western), limited, chemists
29 Hipps. limited, tailors
30 & 31 Marks & Spencer, ltd. bazaar
32 Gibbs & Co. fancy goods dlrs.
33 Gibbs & Co. tobccnsts.
34 Abbott & Co. drain and chimney sweeping machine manufacturers
34 Webber Francis, ticket writer
34 Lion Clothiers, limited, tailors
—— --*Castle Green intersects*
57 Brooks' Dye Works, ltd.
58 Peacock's Bazaar Co. ltd.
59 Peters William, *Three Cups and Salmon*, vict.
60 Whitby Arthur E. mantle wareho.
61 Woolf Brothers, tailors
62 Cable Shoe Co.ltd boot & shoe dlrs.
———*Queen Street intersects*
63 Woolworth F. W. & Co. limited, fancy bazaar
64 Luton & Brand, tailors
65 Woolworth F. W. & Co. limited, fancy bazaar
66 Lockwood & Bradley, tailors
67 Welsh John Hy. picture frame mkr
67 Arthur Edgar, ticket writer
67 Milton William Grant L.D.S.R.C.S. Eng. dentist
68 Spackman Miss Mary Jane & Fred, London mantle warehouse
69 & 70 Jones G. & Co. limited, Birmingham and Sheffield wareho.
71 Williams Frederick John, *Standard of England*, beer retailer
71 Oil Chandlers' Association—H. Peacock, secretary
72 Skinner George W. & Co. cap mnfrs
73 Scott F.C.Cash Jeweller, ltd. jewllrs.
74 Hek W. S. & Son, china and glass warehouse

Traders on Castle Street, 1926. Compare it with source 24.

DISCUSSION POINTS AND ACTIVITIES

- Assess whether a pictorial source is pre-, blitz or post-war in date.
- Why would a bombing raid have such a devastating effect on the site?
- Which contemporary photographs would the Germans have found most useful for propaganda purposes?
- Put a caption to Source 25 (Castle Street). Do it from both a German and a British perspective.
- Why does the *Daily Telegraph* (source 27) not mention Bristol by name?
- Can you see Bristol or any other British place mentioned in the German newspaper (source 30)? How could the Germans know what had happened in Bristol?
- What type of source is 26? What facts can you find in what is a letter from Margaret Cane to her parents? What words does she use to describe what it feels like?
- What differences are there between her reminiscence of the first blitz on Bristol and that of the *Daily Telegraph* and *Morning Post* (source 27)? Why do these differences exist?
- Use the Cane letter and the British and German newspapers to analyse the different perspectives that there are for this incident (British official, personal, German). You could divide the class into four groups, give just one source to each group and let them discuss not only what their particular source tells us about the blitz, but also what it does not tell us.
- Put yourself in the place of a pre-war planner given the task of effecting a disaster plan for this area in the event of war. Draw up a disaster plan. You might like to think about: evacuation of civilians; how to put fires out if the water mains are hit by bombs; what your criteria will be for saving buildings damaged in Luftwaffe raids. What is good or bad about the suggestions for developing the city centre after the war (source 31)?

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Books or resources marked* can be purchased from the Education Service, City Museum and Art Gallery, Queens Road, Bristol BS8 1RA.
Telephone 0117 922 3623. Fax 0117 922 2047.
Postage is extra.

OTHER RESOURCES

Materials for use on site

- Castle Park Heritage Estate contains a number of interpretative panels designed to help you understand the medieval development of this area.
- Castle Park History Trail leaflet.
- A cassette-guided walk of historic Castle Park, ideal for use on a preparatory visit, is available for hire from Bristol City Council's Tourist Information Centre, St.Nicholas Church. Please book in advance if machines are required for a class, tel. 0117 926 0767.
- English Heritage publications include:
  Tim Copeland, *A Teacher's Guide To Geography and the Historic Environment,* 1993 and
  *A Teacher's Guide To Using Castles, 1994.**

Classroom materials

- The Bristol Museums Loan Service has Medieval and Tudor artifacts and video film which can be borrowed by schools.
- 6 posters re-creating views of the medieval castle and town; postcards of these are also available.
- Archival film on the city centre is in three commercially produced videos:
  *Bristol Between the Wars; Bristol at War; Bristol in the 50s and 60s.**
- There are other source-based publications in our *Local Studies from Local Sources series.**
- Oral History: the Education Service has oral history collections which include reminiscences of going to school at Castle Mixed Junior in the nineteenth century; seeing Queen Victoria in Bristol; and the Blitz. We can make these available if the demand merits it.

INSET

- The Museum Education Service provides training in the use of museums, sites and resources through a regular INSET programme. These include, for example, Art courses for teachers since the landscaping of this Park contains a variety of exciting, contemporary sculpture which interprets the history of the site.

Teaching sessions

- Guided tours and history, geography and art workshops available.

Museum displays

- Some of the Medieval and Tudor finds from the city are on display in the City Museum, Queens Road, Bristol BS1 1RL. A new gallery on this period will open in1997.

If you would like details or want to order any resources write to:

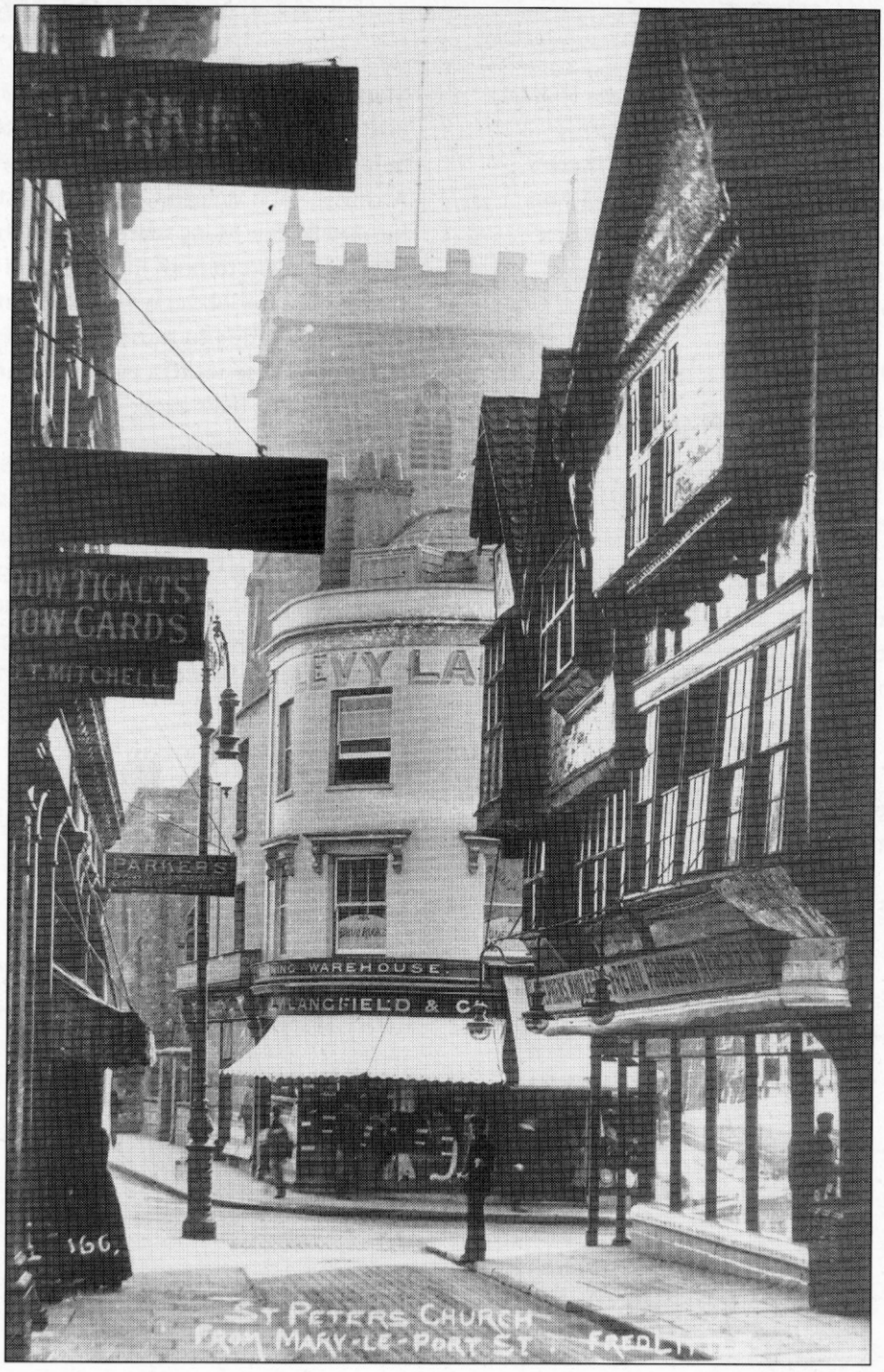
Bristol Museums and Art Education Service
Queens Road
Bristol BS8 1RL

Tel. 0117 922 3623: Fax 0117 922 2047

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Most of the material contained herein is held by the Bristol Record Office and we are grateful for the help and advice that has been received from the City Archivist, John Williams, and all the staff, particularly Richard Burley. Many teachers over the years have been subjected to both Richard's and my persuasions that such material can work with primary-age pupils, so thanks are due to those numerous teachers who have used these sources over the years and given us the benefit of their experience.

Acknowledgment is also due to the Bristol Record Society and Cadbury Schweppes plc who kindly gave permission for extracts from their journals or collections to be used; to Mr E. George for transcribing the inventory in case study 2 and to Bruce Williams of the Bristol and Region Archaeological Service for his support.



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CASE STUDY 1

Source 1

Receipts. Castle and barton.

£16.19s.10d from prise of beer; 6d. rent from John of Woodstock; 20s. from the produce of Peter Goldsmith's former garden, 12s.6d. from Christine the clerk's and 13s.4d. from the king's garden without the castle; 3s.4d. and not more, from the house which belonged to Moses of Kent; 2s.11d. from 2 empty plots in Wine St. which belonged to Hak' le Prest and from the rented schools of the Jews; 6s. from the farm of the house in Wine St. formerly of Cresse, son of Isaac the Jew; 6d. from the farm of an empty plot which belonged to Cresse le Prest; 3s.4d. from the farm of the house which belonged to Jose of Caerleon and 3s.4d. from the former Jewish cemetery; he does not answer for the rent of Benedict of Winchester's house in Wine St.....

Source 2

Expenditure on the castle wall

£7.5s.5d. for 200 free-stones, 51 boatloads of other stone, 209 quarters of lime and 19 boatloads of sand, bought for one piece of the wall of the castle (90 ft. long, 14 ft. high and 8 ft. thick) by the long stable on the north; and for another (64 ft. long, 18 ft. deep and 6 ft. thick) at the top of the ditch by the gate toward St. Phillip's Church, and for crenellating that piece of wall to the level of the other wall, as is contained in the roll of particulars by view and testimony of Thomas de la Grave and William Randolf, bailiffs of the town, which they delivered to the treasury, and by the King's writ. And £13.11s.11d. as pay for the masons building these pieces of wall, and £8.5s.2d. for labourers carrying mortar, stone, and so on for these works; also 12s.5d. for repairing the long stable, broken by the fall of wall. Sum . . . £29.14s.11d.

Source 3

The quantity of the Dungeon of the castle of Bristol after the information of the porter of the castle.

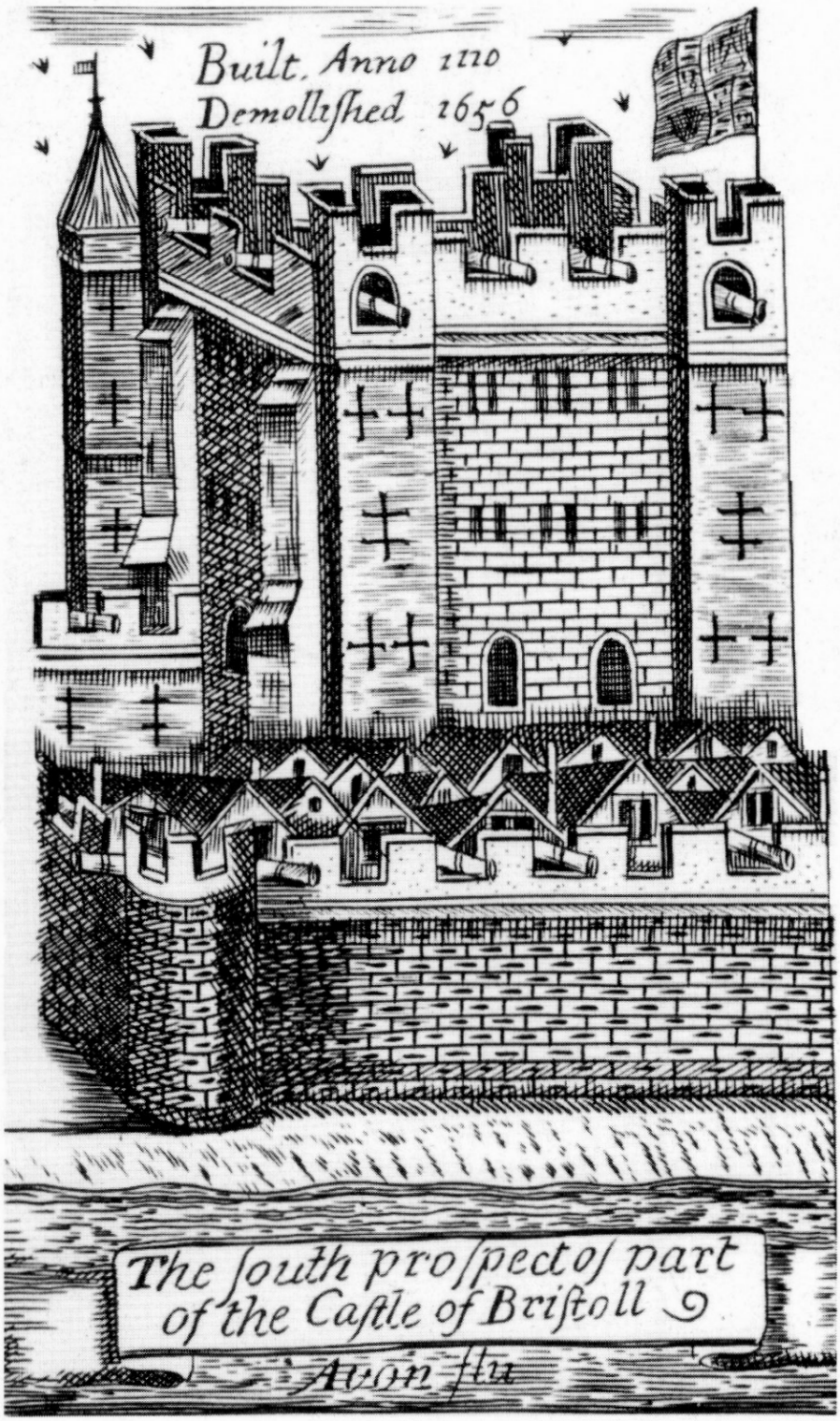
The tower called the Dungeon is in width at the base 25 feet.

And the length between East and West is 60 feet, and between North and South 45 feet, with 4 towers standing upon the four corners.

And the highest tower, called the Main, is the mightiest tower above all the 4 towers and is 5 fathoms in height above all the 4 towers, and the walls be in thickness there 6 feet.

fathom = 6 feet
foot = about 30 centimetres. In this case, some measurements may be based on the length of the writer's step.

Source 4



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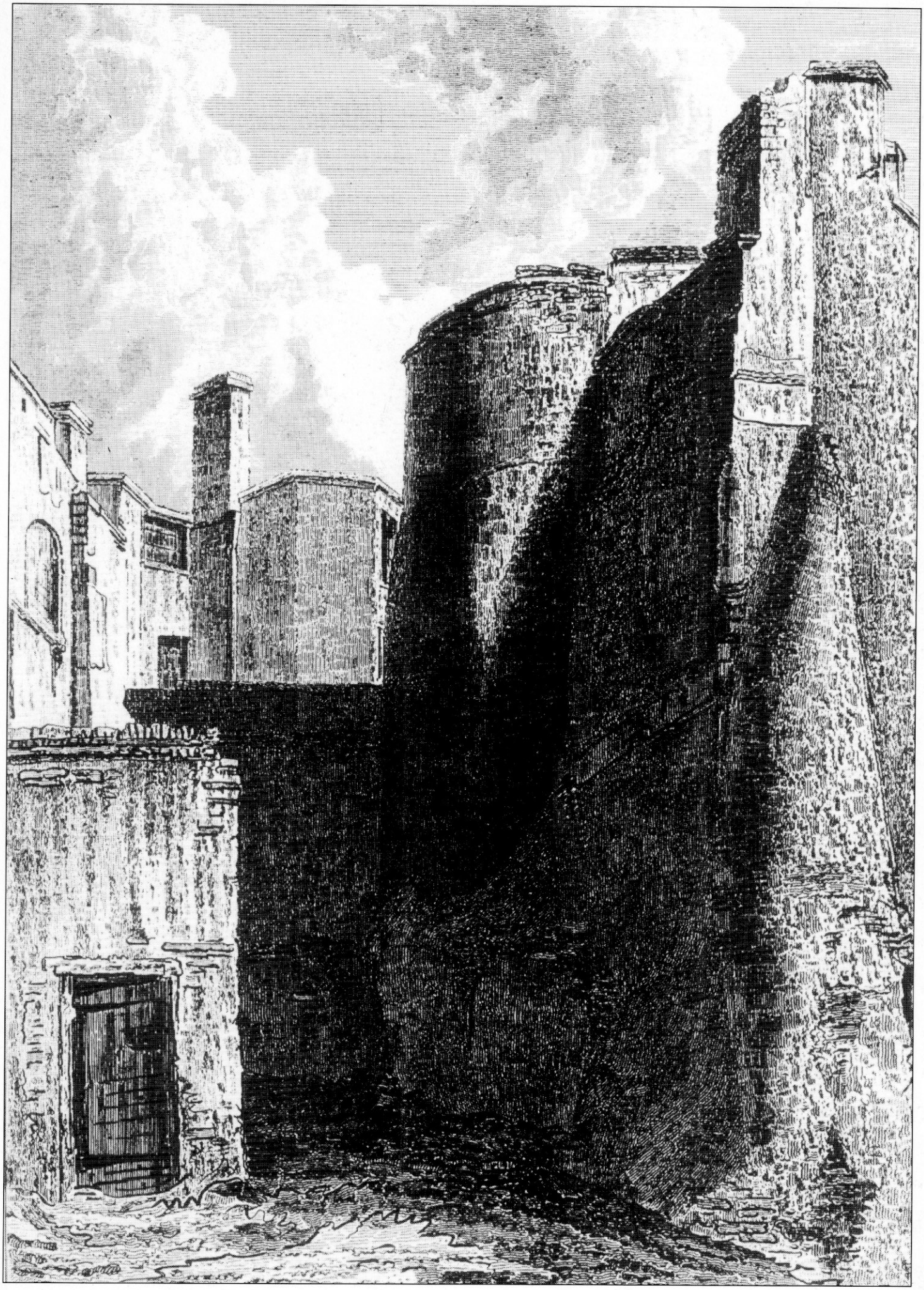
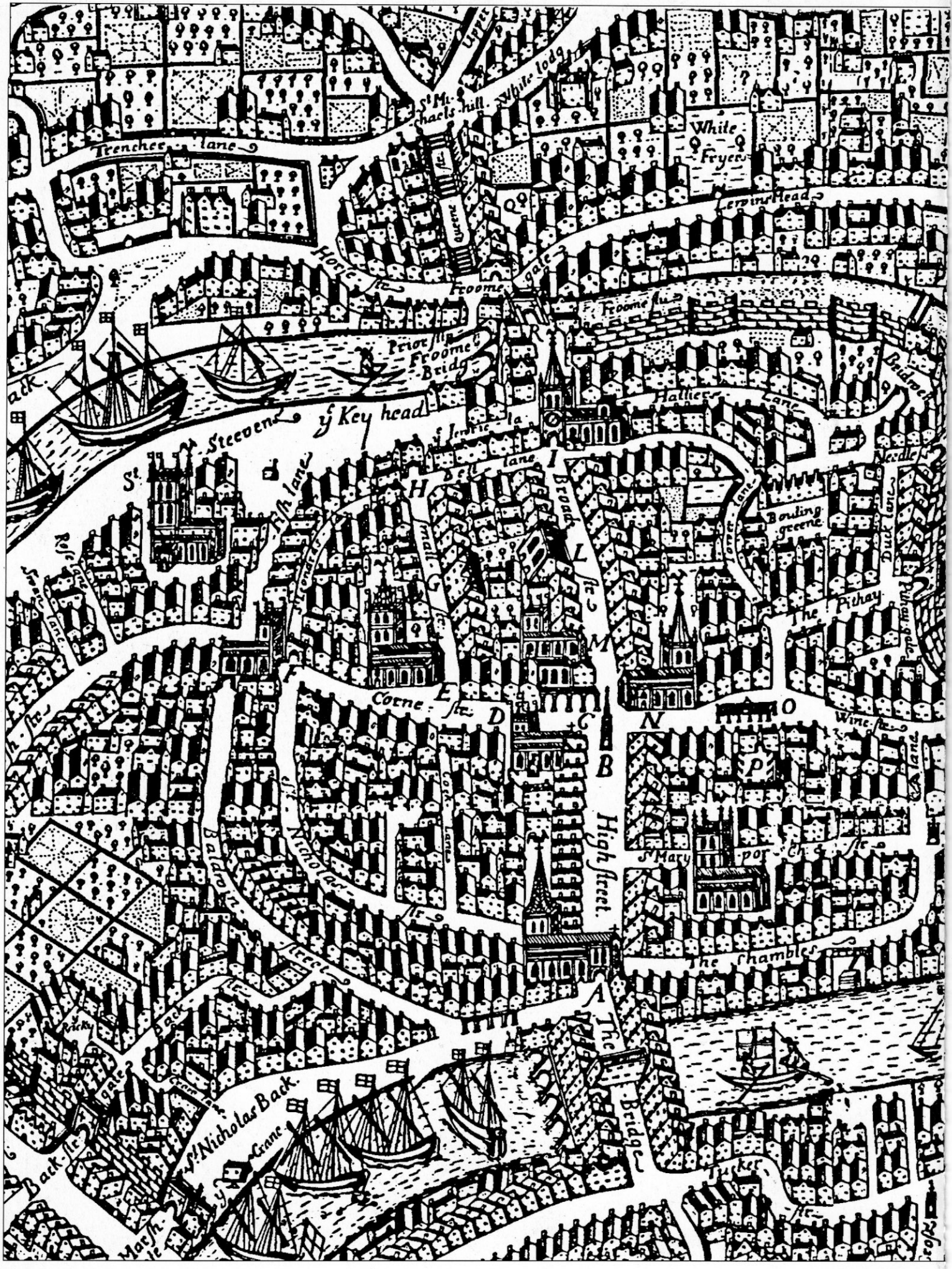
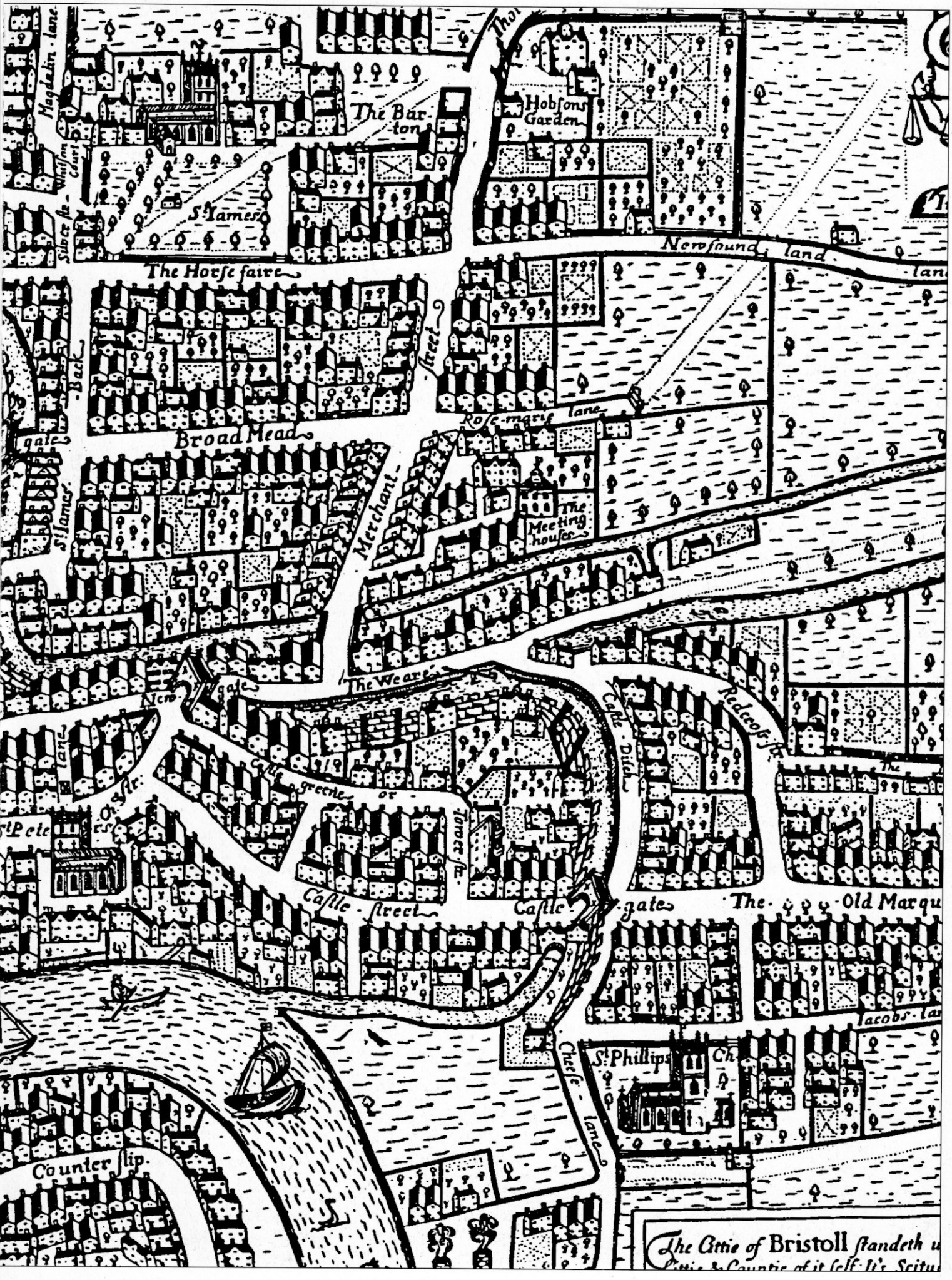


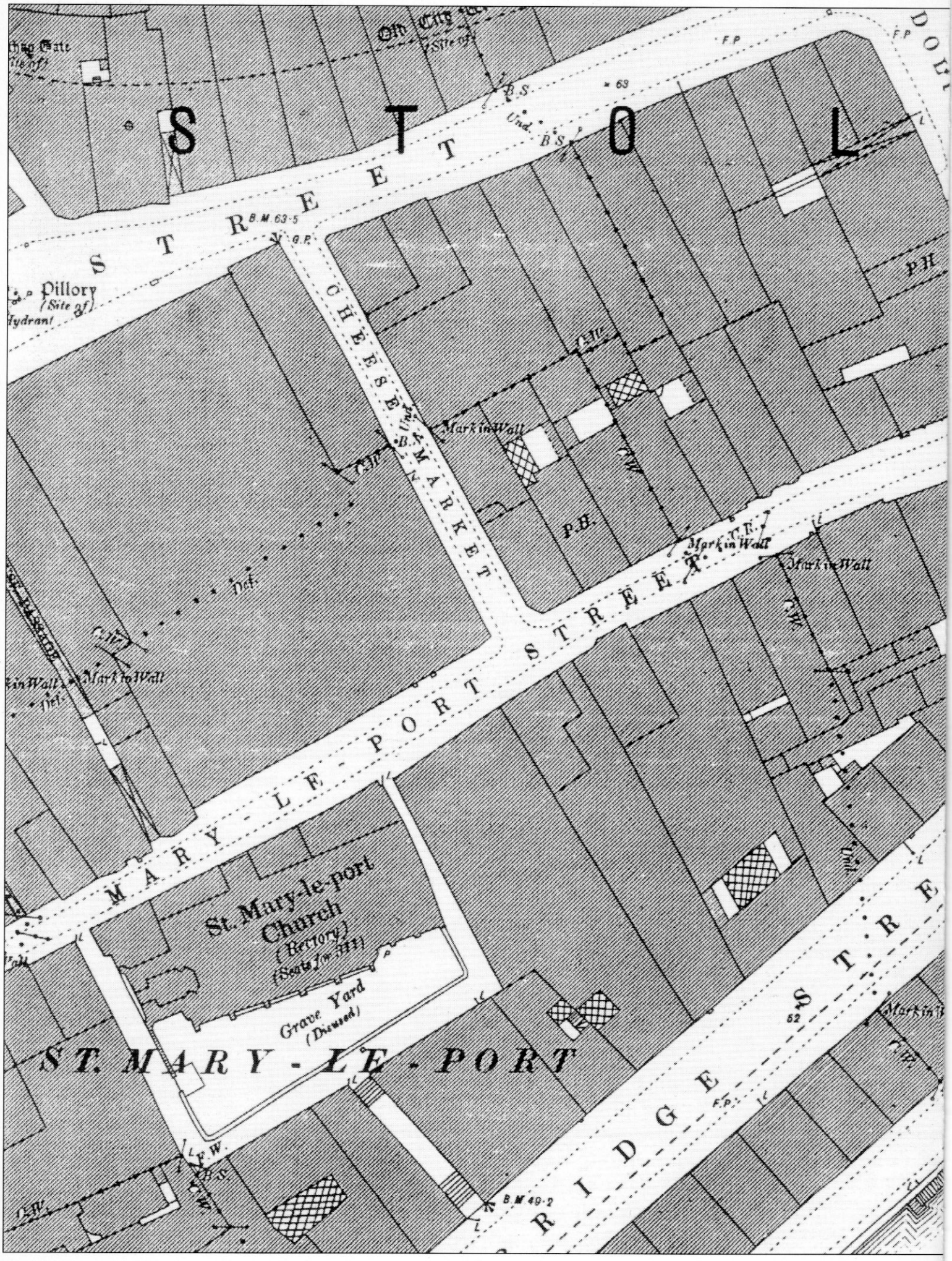
Source 6

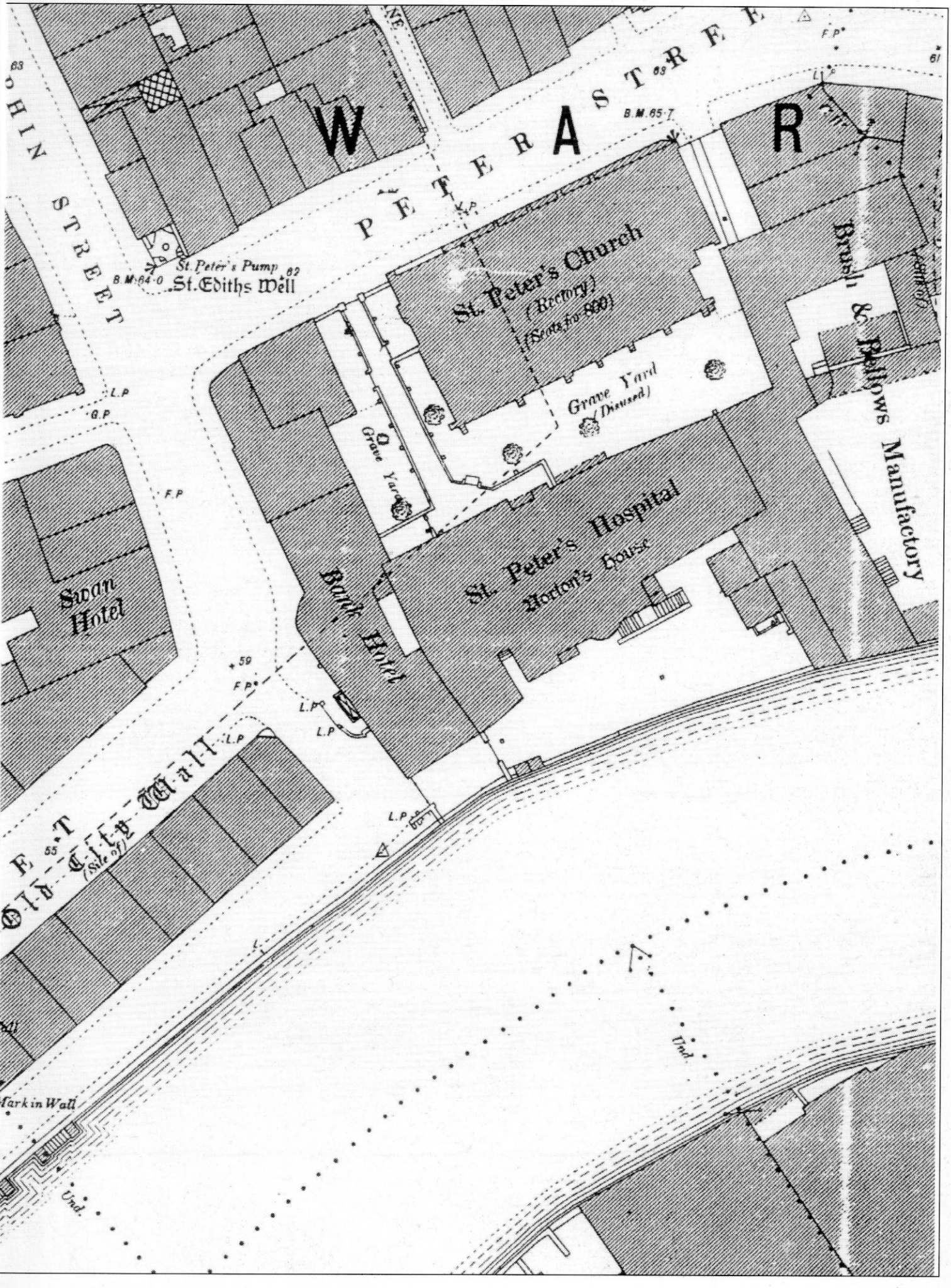
Source 7


Trenchee lane
St Michaels hill
White lodg
White Fryers
Froome
Froome gate
Froome
Froome Bridg
Key head
Hallier Lane
Broad
Bowling greene
Duck lane
The Pithay
Corne
High Street
St Mary
The shambles
St Nicholas Back
Back
Bridge

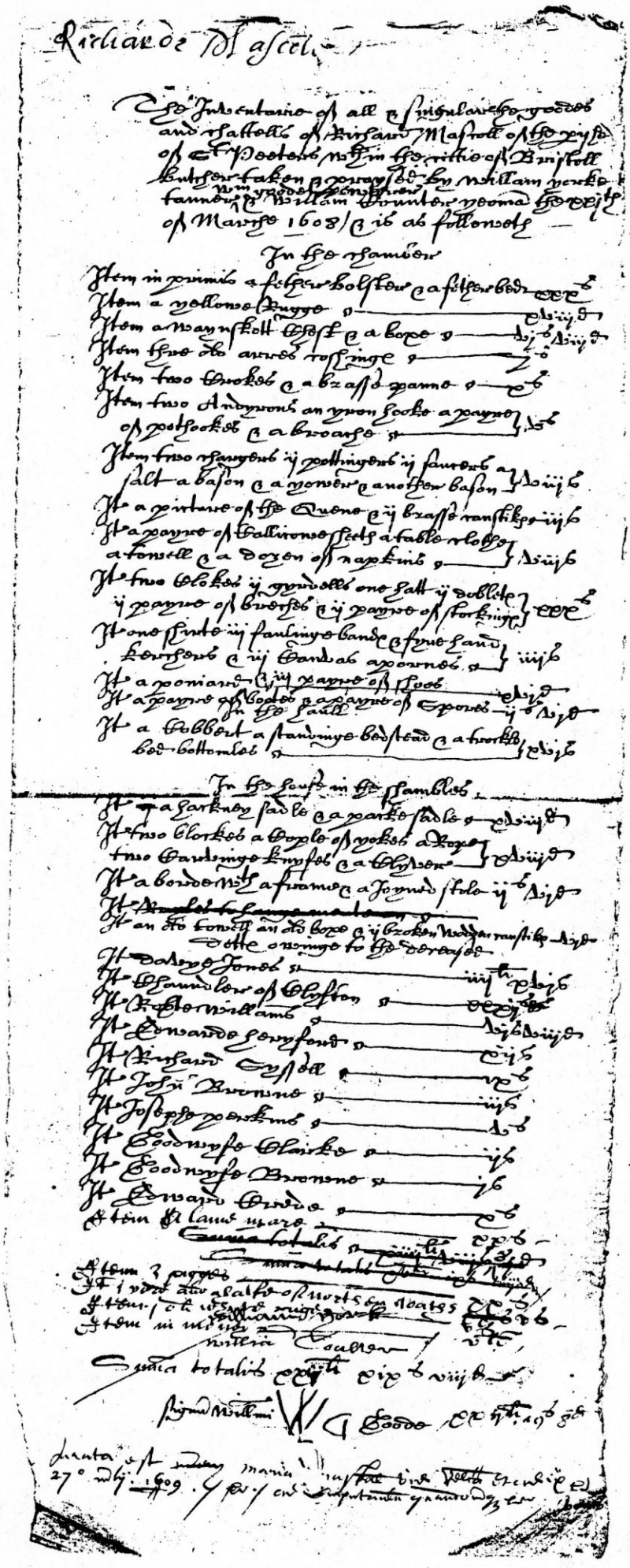

The Barton
Hobsons Garden
St James
The Horse faire
Broad Mead
Merchant-
The Meeting house
Rosemary lane
Castle Ditch
Castle street
Castle gate
Old Marqu
St Phillips
Cheese lane
Counter slip
The Weare

Source 8


STREET
CHEESE MARKET
MARY-LE-PORT STREET
Pillory (Site of)
Old City
Mark in Wall
P.H.
St. Mary-le-port Church (Rectory) (Seats for 311)
Grave Yard (Disused)
ST. MARY-LE-PORT
RIDGE ST.
B.M. 63·5
B.M. 49·2


PETER STREET
St. Peter's Church
(Rectory)
(Rebuilt in 1830)
Grave Yard
(Disused)
Grave Yard
St. Peter's Hospital
Norton's house
Bath Hotel
Swan Hotel
Brush & Bellows Manufactory
St. Peter's Pump
St. Edith's Well
B.M. 64·0
B.M. 65·7
OLD CITY WALL
(Site of)
Mark in Wall
Und.
F.P.
L.P.
G.P.
NE.

Source 9



Source 10

The Inventarie of all & singular the goodes
and chattells of Richard Mascoll of the parish
of St. Peeters within the cittie of Bristoll
butcher taken & praysed by Willam Yorke
tanner/ William Goode pewterer/ & William Counter yeoman the xxjth
of Marche 1608 / & is as followeth

In the chamber

Item in primis a fether bolster & a fether bed xxx^{s}
Item a yellow Rugge ..... xviij^{d}
Item a waynskott Chest & a boxe ..... vj^{s} viij^{d}
Item thre old arres coshinges ..... j^{s}
Item two Crokes & a brasse panne ..... x^{s}
Item two Andyrons an yron hooke a payre
of pothookes & a broache ..... v^{s}
Item two chargers ij pottingers ij saucers a
salt a bason & a yewer & another bason.... viij^{s}
It a picture of the Quene & ij brasse canstickes iij^{s}
It a paire of Calicowe sheets a table clothe
a towell & a dozen of napkins ..... viij^{s}
It two Clokes ij gyrdells one hatt ij dubletes
ij payre of breches & ij payre of stockinges xxx^{s}
It one shirte iij faulinge bandes & fyve hand
kerchers & iij Canvas apornes ..... iiij^{s}
It a poniard & iij payre of shoes ..... xvj^{d}
It a payre of bootes & a payre of Spores ..... ij^{s} vj^{d}

In the haull

It a Cobbert a standinge bedstead & a trockle
bed . bottomles ..... xvj^{s}

In the house in the shambles

It a hackney sadle & a packe sadle ..... xviij^{d}
It two blockes a Cople of yokes a Rope
two Carvinge knyfes & a Clyver ..... xviij^{d}
It a borde with a frame & a Joyned stole ..... ij^{s} vj^{d}
It [deleted- "Rayles to hange meat on"]
It an old towell an old boxe & ij broken wodden canstick vj^{d}

Dettes owinge to the deceased

It Davye Jones ..... iiij^{li} xvj^{s}
It Chaundler of Clyfton ..... xxxj^{s}
It Robte Williams ..... vj^{s} viij^{d}
It Cowarde heryford ..... xij^{s}
It Richard Syssell ..... ix^{s}
It John Browne ..... iij^{s}
It Josephe perkins ..... v^{s}
It Goodwyfe Clarke ..... ij^{s}
It Goodwyfe Browne ..... j^{s}
It Edward Crede ..... x^{s}
Item A lame mare ..... xx^{s}
[--deletions--]
Item 3 pigges ..... xx^{s}
It a yard and a halfe of necthen cloaths v^{s}
Item 1 old whule ruge ..... v^{s}
Item in money ..... v^{li}
William York [written across the last two lines]
William Coulter

Summa totalis xxij^{li} xix^{s} viij^{d}

signed William W G Good xxij^{li} 19^{s} 8^{d}

[exhibited 1609 by Maria Maskall, widow] [correct total £22-18-8]

1696. Having viewed severall pieces of Ground for erecting a Workehouse vizt. in St. James's and St. Philips and also the Marsh of Bristoll we do agree that some part of the south side of the Marsh will be most convenient for the same

We do propose to build it on Three sides of a Quadrangle of which the longest side to contain 80 yards the other two sides 60 yards each or thereabouts

The Building to be 24 foot broad in the clear and the first story 11 foot high the second 9 foot and the third 8 foot and the roofe with Lutheran Windowes Cellars under about One third thereof with a convenient outlet to be inclosed within a Wall

And the same Committee having brought in severall Moddells they were ordered to be received

Ordered that it be rereferred to the same Committee to agree upon a certain Moddell and to compute the cost thereof and report it to the next Court

October 15. The Report made by the Committee appointed to consider what number of poor the New Workhouse formerly called Whitehall is capable to receive &c is as followes vizt.

		Lodgers
Lodging Rooms for Children	In the Roofe 50 foot long 16 foot broad 20 Beds each Bed 5 foot long 4 foot broad	40
	In the narrow roon on the 3rd Story 6 Beds for	12
	In the Two Rooms over the Kitchen each 12 Beds is 24 Beds	48
	Lodgers	100
Working Rooms for Children	In the 3rd Story 50 long Turns 3 deep	50
	In the 2nd Story 50 long Turns 3 deep	50
	Workers	100

Dining Room — In the first Story on the left hand as you enter a Room for all the Children &c. to dine and sup together

Warehouse — In the first Story on the right hand as you enter a Warehouse for Wooll Yarn and other Materialls and necessarys

Lodgings for Tutors and Servants — In the two Rooms over the Warehouse may be convenient Lodgings for Tutors Overseers and Servants 1696.

Kitchin and Sellar — In the lower Story is also a large Kitchin and adjoyning thereto is a Pantry for Provisions or Cellar for Bear

(agreed) An Estimate of charges for Furniture

Charges for Furniture	A Furnace and a Boyler	12 „ — „ —
	A Crane and Grate Andirons Slice Tongs Hooks Pothooks Dressers Shelves Trails Pails Stillings for Bear Cups and Cans	12 „ — „ —
	Platters Dishes Trenchers Spoons &c	„ 5 „ — „ —
	For Turns Reels &c	„ 12 „ — „ —
	For Tables Forms &c	„ 15 „ — „ —
	Fifty Bedsteads Cords Matts and Boxes	„ 25 „ — „ —
	Fifty Beds Fifty Bolsters Fifty Blankets 50 Rugs 50 Bolstercases and 100 pair of Sheets at 3£ each Bed and Furniture	150 „ — „ —
	Fifty large Towells and Two Table Clothes	„ 4 „ — „ —
	Three Beds for Tutors and Servants with Furniture	„ 15 „ — „ —
	Charges for Furniture	„ 250 „ — „ —

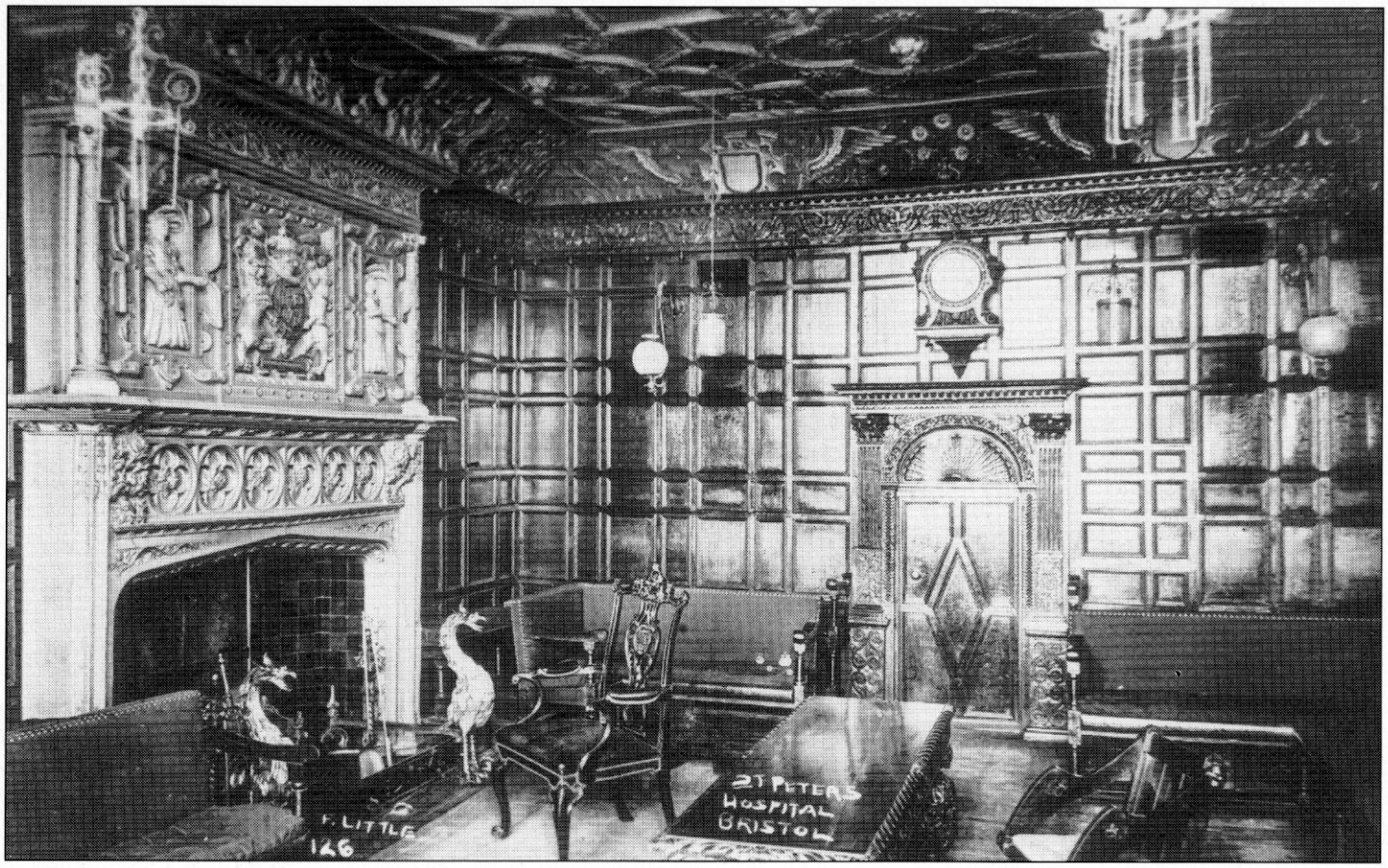
(agreed that these things be bought)

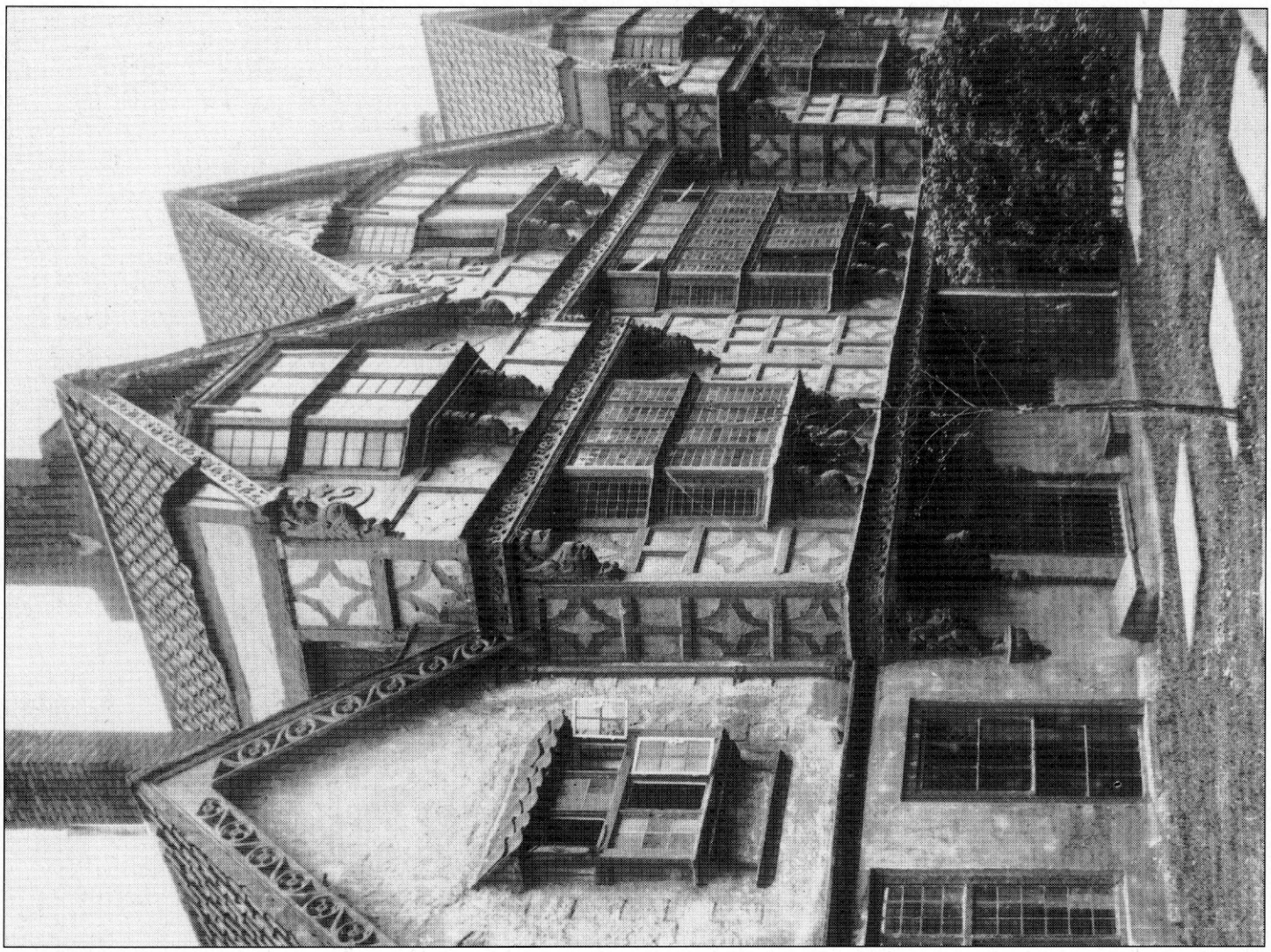
		£ s d
Charges for maintenance	For firing 12d per day is per week	„ — „ ·7 „ —
Diet for Children	For Diet 2s. each is for 100 per week	„ 10 „ — „ —
		„ 10 „ ·7 „ —
	Ten pounds seaven shillings per week for 13 weeks is	134 „ 11 „ —
Diet for Tutors and Servants	Three Tutors a Clarke and 3 Maids each £7 per annum for their Diet is £42 for 13 weeks is	·10 „ 10 „ —

Source 11

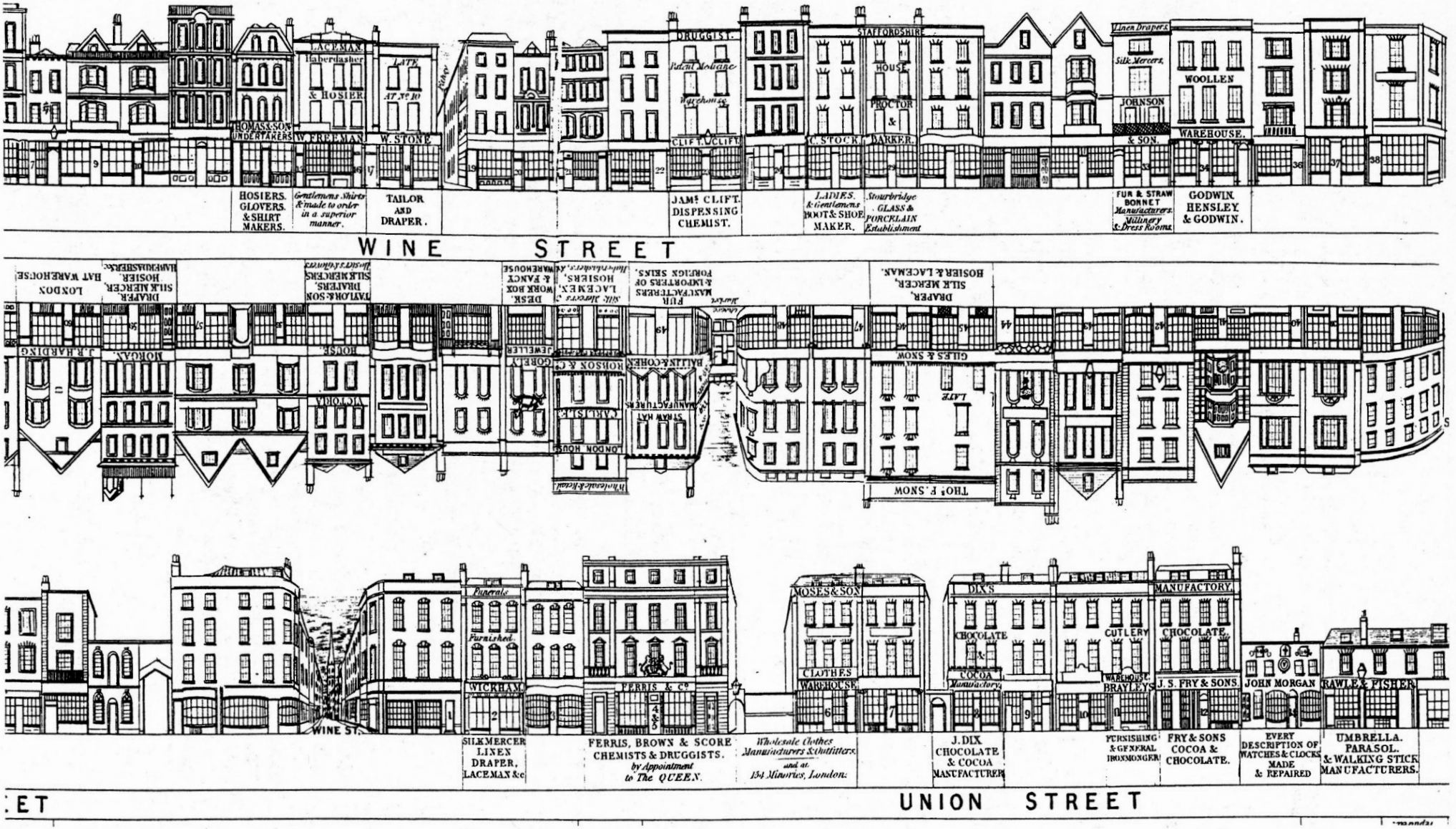
CASE STUDY 2

Source 12





BRISTOL


THOMAS & SON UNDERTAKERS
LACEMAN Haberdasher & HOSIER
W. FREEMAN
LATE AT Nº 10
W. STONE
DRUGGIST
Patent Medicines
CLIFT & CLIFT
STAFFORDSHIRE HOUSE
PROCTOR & PARKER
C. STOCK
Linen Drapers
Silk Mercers
JOHNSON & SON
WOOLLEN WAREHOUSE
HOSIERS. GLOVERS. & SHIRT MAKERS.
Gentlemens Shirts & made to order in a superior manner.
TAILOR AND DRAPER.
JAMS CLIFT. DISPENSING CHEMIST.
LADIES. & Gentlemens BOOT & SHOE MAKER.
Stourbridge GLASS & PORCELAIN Establishment
FUR & STRAW BONNET Manufacturers. Millinery & Dress Rooms
GODWIN. HENSLEY & GODWIN.
WINE STREET
DRAPER. SILK MERCER. HOSIER & LACEMAN.
GILES & SNOW
THOS F. SNOW
Funerals Furnished.
WICKHAM
FERRIS & Co
MOSES & SON
CLOTHES WAREHOUSE
DIX'S CHOCOLATE & COCOA Manufactory
CUTLERY WAREHOUSE BRAYLEYS
MANUFACTORY CHOCOLATE
J. S. FRY & SONS.
JOHN MORGAN
RAWLE & FISHER
WINE ST.
SILKMERCER LINEN DRAPER, LACEMAN &c
FERRIS, BROWN & SCORE CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS. by Appointment to The QUEEN.
Wholesale Clothes Manufacturers & Outfitters and at 154 Minories, London.
J. DIX CHOCOLATE & COCOA MANUFACTURER
FURNISHING & GENERAL IRONMONGER
FRY & SONS COCOA & CHOCOLATE.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF WATCHES & CLOCKS MADE & REPAIRED
UMBRELLA. PARASOL. & WALKING STICK MANUFACTURERS.
UNION STREET

Source 14

XI. MILLINERS AND DRESS-MAKERS, BRISTOL.

never injured her health, "but this seems to depend upon the constitution." The hours at this house have not been usually very late. "In summer they begin at six" (A.M.).

Evidence collected by Dr. *Stewart*.

No. 235.

No. 235.—L. M. Examined April 1st, 1841 :—

Has been "about six months" as an apprentice to ——— ———. Has not been so occupied before. Begins to work about 7 or 8, and goes on till half-past 11 at night. Has "breakfast, dinner, tea, and supper;" and they "have a walk after breakfast during the leisure season," "but not so while the busy season lasts," "that is from May till July, or thereabouts." "The employment has not hurt her health hitherto." The young persons are "usually educated before they come."

No. 236.

No. 236.—N. O. Examined April 1st, 1841 :—

Is the principal assistant at ——— ———, milliners, ———. Is acquainted with the milliners' establishments in London as well as in Bristol, having been an apprentice in the former place. Within her recollection, the hours of work have been very much reduced in Bristol; but at the place where she worked some years ago the hours were certainly excessive, being usually from five in the morning till twelve and one at night," and "this for eight months in the year." At ——— ———, where she now is, "the lights are generally put out at 10 at night, and they often leave work at 8 (P.M.) after beginning at 8 (A.M.) This is in winter." In summer they begin at 6 in the morning, and continue till 10 at night; "only stopping for their meals." "There is no time for walking for about three months in summer." "They never work on Sundays at this place;" but "it has been the case in London." In some of the London houses, when they are not at work on Sunday, they are not provided with any refreshment on the premises for that day; but are allowed, and indeed required, to "take care of themselves." Is of opinion that all sedentary occupations are injurious, and that of the milliners among others, but "not so in any particular degree." There is a holiday "for a fortnight" every year, generally in June or July; and for "two of the young persons at a time." They generally come to learn at "13 years old, and older." The young persons all go on Sunday morning to one church; and "they are not allowed to be out of the house after 9 in the evening."

No. 237.

No. 237.—P. Q. Examined April 1st, 1841 :—

Has been with ——— ——— for nearly six years, as an apprentice. "At this house the usual plan is to enter as an apprentice without paying a premium." They come for 7 years; and have their clothes and medical attendance, in case of illness, found by their own friends. It is supposed that they may learn their art in three or four years, and that the remainder of the time remunerates the employer for the instruction and maintenance of the young persons At the expiration of this period of seven years they either remain as assistants, or are found some other situation; and she speaks very highly of the care taken in this respect by ——— ———. They have a holiday at Christmas and on Good Friday, but never on Saturday afternoon, "which is a busy time with them." The employment has always agreed very well with her.

No. 238.

No. 238.—R. S. Examined April 1st, 1841 :—

Has been six years with ——— ———, and has generally been at work from "8 to 8" o'clock, except in the busy season, when they work from "6 (A. M.) to 10 at night." They take all their meals with the family of the employer; but merely remain away from their work during the time they are so engaged; there being "no exact time allotted for refreshment." "Has no time for walking during the busy season;" but during the leisure months has a walk before breakfast. On Sunday morning, the young persons all go to church together; but are at liberty in the afternoon to go to other places of worship, "if it be the wish of their friends." There are no young children among the apprentices—"the youngest is fourteen."

Source 15

Source 16

Shopkeepers, Wine Street, taken from *Mathews Directory*, 1842

Number	Shopkeepers' names	Trade
24	Hooper and Stockey	Silk Mercer
23	J. Clift	Druggist and Chemist
22	W E Wrefford	Silk Mercer
21	E J and O Ransford	Hat Manufacturer
	A Hillier	Upholsterer, Linen and Manchester Merchant
	S Baber	Haberdasher and Hosier
20	Charles Webb	Brush, Mop & Sieve Maker
19	William Ransford	Hat Manufacturer
18	R Blake	Woollen Draper
17	Very, Nutting and Tucker	Linen and Manchester goods
16	T Moxan	Cigar Dealer
15	G Sprackett	Druggist and Chemist
14	William Thomas and Son	Undertaker, Hosier, Glover, Shirt Maker
11	S. Boord	Woollen Draper, Undertaker
9	G Gardiner	Woollen Draper, Undertaker
7	J Ward	Printer
6	J Smith	Haberdasher, Hosier, Glover, Baby Linen Dealer
	B Bedford	Agent for Graining Tools
5	John Nattris	Confectioner
4	William Daniell	Hat Warehouse
3	W Edwards	Hat Manufacturer
2	D Walters	Haberdasher, Hosier and Glover
1	E Halsall	Watchmaker
	J Rodgers	Boot and Shoemaker

Number	Shopkeepers' names	Trade
49	Isaac Ballin	Fur Manufacturer
	Joseph Cohen	Straw Plait Dealer
50	Carlisle and Co.	Lacemaker
51	Carlisle and Co.	Lacemaker
52	G. Wood	Bookseller and Binder
53	C. Webb	Perfumer
54	Carden and Wittard	Silk Mercer
55	R. Taylor Junior	Lacemaker
56	T. Jones	Linen Draper
57	Eyre and Jackson	Silk Mercer
59	Duck and Co.	Grocer and Tea Dealer
	S. Morgan	Linen Draper
60	J Harding	Hat Manufacturer
61	Solomon and Co.	Salesman (mens' wearing apparel), Stockbroker
62	D Bellfield	Coombmaker, Horn Maker, Cabinet Dealer, Cutler
63	J and G Mabyn	Linen Draper
65	M Edwards	Umbrella Manufacturer

Source 17

Chocolate & Cocoa Manufactory
Bristol March 18th 1867

M.P.

To the Rt Hble S. H. Walpole &c. &c.

Sir,

As employers of young women and girls in our manufactory, our attention has been called to the "Factory act Extension" Bill recently brought in by the Government.

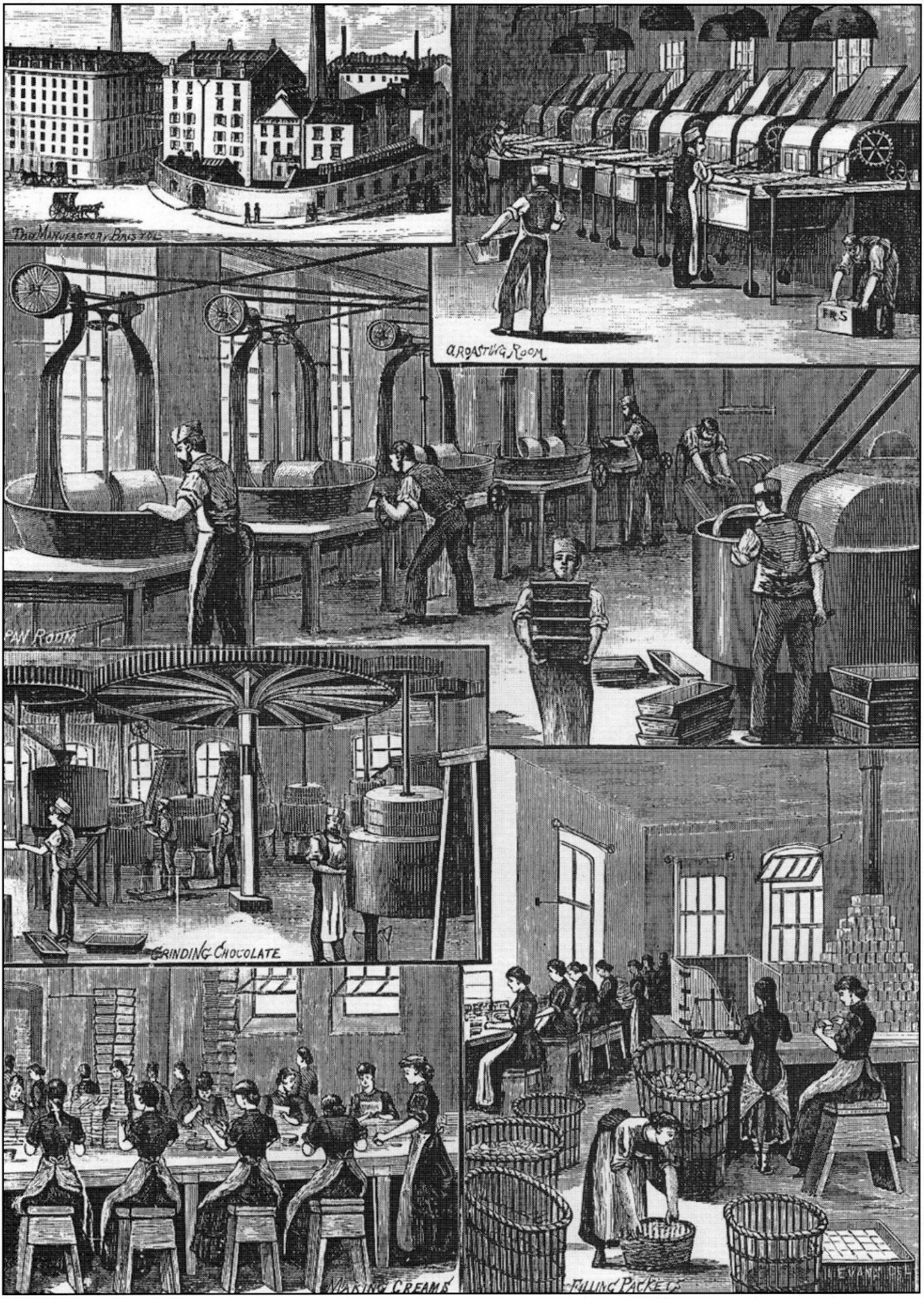
If we interpret the operation of the Bill correctly, we should not be permitted, if it became law, to employ women or children except between 7 a. m. and 7 p. m.

May we beg to be informed whether we are right in our view of the intention of the Bill; as, if it be so, we wish respectfully to call your attention to some peculiar features of our business arising from our being dependent, in some of our processes, upon the state of the weather, and from the impossibility of our keeping a large stock of manufactured goods in anticipation of future requirements, which, we think, would entitle us to some slight extension of hours.

We may venture to refer to the 5th report of the Childrens' Employment Commission in which our Manufactory is favourably mentioned at p/p. XI. 60 and 66. as evidence that we should not call for any exemption which would be injurious to our workpeople, whose interests and comfort we are very anxious to promote.

We are, Sir,
Yours most respectfully,

Source 18


THE MANUFACTORY, BRISTOL
ROASTING ROOM
PAN ROOM
GRINDING CHOCOLATE
MAKING CREAMS
FILLING PACKETS

1907-1

Jan 7 Reopened school

8 Owing to a heavy fall of snow, the attendance was very poor only 276 children being present

9 Attendance still very poor
Have received information from the parents of Mildred Vance Std 2nd that she is suffering from pleurisy & therefore unable to attend school.

17 Stand 3 will for the present take Arithmetic the 1st lesson instead of Reading in order that the Pupil teachers may be able to help with the marking of sums:

24 Attendance better this week

Feb 1 Special service at 4.30 in Memory of Queen Victoria

4 Miss Payne absent (ill)
Mr Wright visited

5 Miss Payne still absent
Dr Dean visited

6 Miss Payne returned to her duties

Feb. 14 Register checked this afternoon & found correct
T. Geo. Wright

Feb 18th Visited School everything very orderly
W H Brown

Feb 19 Visited. T. N. Townsend
Inspector

Florence Griffiths Candidate absent

21 Examined Stand 0, for results see record book.

25 Florence Griffiths returned to her duties
Mr Wright examined & checked the Registration book
Attendance very poor this week
Examined Stands I & II in Needlework, both Standards did well.

26 Examined Stand I in Drawing
Owing to the number of people removing from the locality, there are not so many on books as usual
John Poole
2nd Master

March 4 In order that Stand I may have an extra Drill Lesson Tuesday's lesson will be taken this afternoon.
Received information from the parents of Mildred Vance, that owing to the death of her Sister, they wish her transferred

Source 19

CASE STUDY 4

Source 20

CASE STUDY 4

Victoria,

For 63 years Queen-Mother of her People.

Born 24th May, 1819,
Began to Reign 20th June, 1837,
Died 22nd January, 1901.

Memorial Service,

IN

Bristol Board Schools,

1st FEBRUARY, 1901.

"A thousand claims to reverence closed
In her as Mother, Wife, and Queen."

W. C. Hemmons, Bristol.

Source 21

THE FLAG OF BRITAIN.

E. A. WALKER. S. J. REILLY.

FLAG of Britain, proudly waving
Over many distant seas,
Flag of Britain, boldly braving
Blinding fog and adverse breeze,
We salute thee, and we pray—
Bless, O God, our land to-day.

Flag of Britain, wheresoever
Thy bright colours are outspread,
Slavery must cease for ever,
Light and freedom reign instead.
We salute thee, and we pray—
Bless, O God, our land to-day.

Flag of Britain! 'mid the nations
May it ever speak of peace,
And proclaim, to farthest stations,
All unworthy strife must cease.
We salute it, and we pray—
Bless, O God, our land to-day.

But if duty sternly need it,
Freely let it be unfurl'd,
Winds of heaven then may speed it
To each quarter of the world.
We salute it, and we pray—
Bless, O God, our land to-day.

Love of it, across the waters
Passing with electric thrill,
Binds our distant sons and daughters
Heart to heart with Britain still.
We salute it, and we pray—
Bless, O God, our land to-day.

Regions East and West united,
All our Empire knit in one,
By right loyal hearts defended,
Let it wave beneath the sun.
We salute it, and we pray—
Bless, O God, our land to-day.

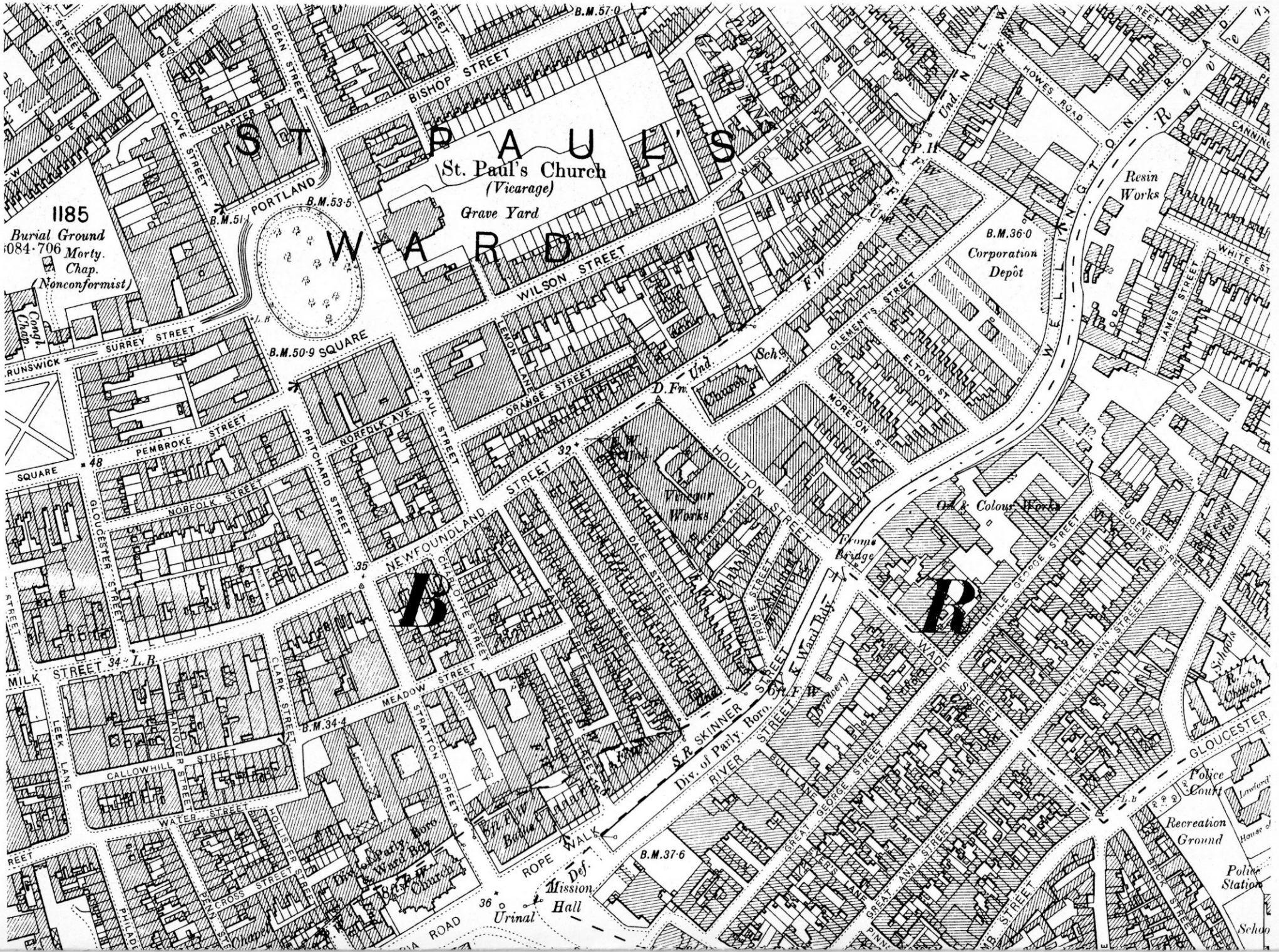
By kind permission of ARTHUR J. S. MADDISON Esq.,
Charing Cross, S.W., from whom the music may be obtained.

Admission Number.	Date of Admission or Re-Admission. Day.	Month	Year.	Name in Full.	Name of Parent or Guardian.	Residence.	Whether exemption from Religious Instruction is claimed.	Date of Child's Birth. Day.	Month	Year.
	Cont'd									
5086	22	8	98	Lily Hawkins	Henry Hawkins	11 Armada Place		4	11	88
5087	"	"	"	Mary A Ogden	John Ogden	2 Taylor's Ct. Union St.		23	4	90
5088	"	"	"	Mary Howarth	William Howarth	3 Philips St. St Philips Bridge		29	11	90
5089	"	"	"	William Bidwell	Charles Bidwell	5 Hollister St		1	3	91
5090	"	"	"	William Pitt	Mrs Sarah J Pitt	46 Vale St		8	2	92
5091	"	"	"	Maud Harris	William Harris	13 Alma St		16	6	90
5092	"	"	"	William Stiley	Walter Stiley	12 Charlotte St		1	3	92
5093	"	"	"	Lily Whippey	Joseph Whippey	3 Milsom St. St Aug Rd		26	2	92
5094	"	"	"	Henry J Smith	Richard Smith	30 Callowhill St		6	11	91
5095	"	"	"	George Jones	William Jones	10 Leek Lane		28	2	92
5096	23	"	"	William Shorland	William Shorland	30 Penn St		29	6	91
6097	"	"	"	William Batt	Walter Batt	24 Vale St		15	6	92
5098	"	"	"	Florence Veal	Mrs Veal	2 Hartland Court		1	3	92
5099	"	"	"	Albert Pearce	Frederick Pearce	31 Vale St		28	5	91
5100	"	"	"	Rosa M Curtis	Olivia Curtis	Somerset Cottage Hillgrove Hill		13	1	89
5101	"	"	"	Ada Curtis	Olivia Curtis	Somerset Cottage Hillgrove Hill		1	1	92
5102	24	"	"	Frederick Fare	Frank Fare	8 Fox Lane		9	8	89
5103	"	"	"	Frank Davis	Charles Davis	34 Pennywell Rd		24	4	85
5104	"	"	"	Beatrice Hussey	William Hussey	Bridge House Passage St		4	3	91
5105	"	"	"	Nelly Riley	Michael Riley	34 Ellbroad St		23	12	89
5106	"	"	"	Charles Headford	William Headford	11 Water St		2	5	91

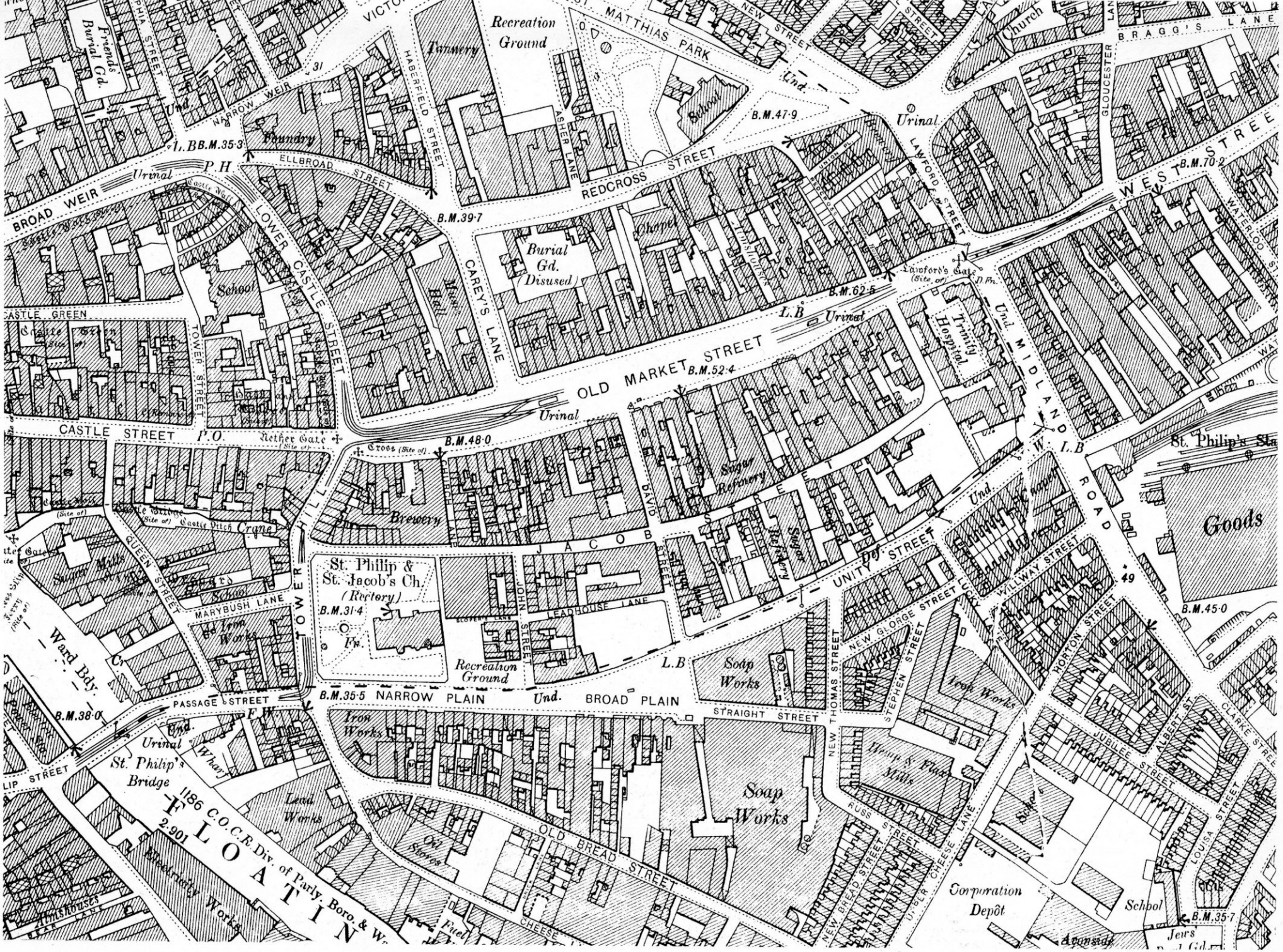
Source 22

CASE S

5107	29	8	98	Ernest G Rumley	Alfred G Rumley	62 York Rd		26	9	89
5108	"	"	"	Mervyn Rumley	Alfred G Rumley	62 York Rd		26	9	91
5109	"	"	"	Eva Philips	Frederick Philips	24 Clifton Ct		7	6	90
5110	"	"	"	Geoge Williams	Alfred Williams	Sea Stone St-ap Rd		25	8	91
5111	"	"	"	Mary E Jones	George Jones	32 Wilder St		13	1	89
5112	30	"	"	Louisa E Murphy	William Murphy	22 Narrow Wine St		14	2	92
5113	"	"	"	Alfred N Murphy	William Murphy	22 Narrow Wine St		18	6	88
5114	5	9	98	George Stibbs	Mrs Jemima Stibbs	23 Penn St		30	6	89
5115	"	"	"	Agnes Jones	George Jones	32 Wilder St		1	8	87
5116	"	"	"	Thomas Gardiner	William Gardiner	2 Old Bread St		28	2	87
5117	"	"	"	Janet Hughes	James Hughes	25 Newfoundland St		19	5	89
5118	"	"	"	Mark Ayres	Phineas Ayres	18 Water St		26	4	92
5119	6	"	"	Susan Goldsworthy	Richard Goldsworthy	2 Pipin Lane		26	5	89
5120	"	"	"	Samuel Griffiths	James Griffiths	24 East St St Paul		24	9	91
5121	12			George Griffith	George Griffith	42 Hillgrove Hill		13	3	90
5122	"	"	"	Florence Phipps	Samuel Phipps	1 Eugene St		20	11	89
5123	"	"	"	Maggie Bowyer	Charles Bowyer	29 Bell St		13	6	88
5124	"	"	"	Alfred Rice	Alfred Rice	4 Gloucester St		1	3	90
5125	13	"	"	Agnes Tyler	John Tyler	53 Dale St		1	12	91
5126	"	"	"	Percy Taylor	John Taylor	53 Dale St		11	4	88
5127	"	"	"	Rosina Willis	John Willis	44 Dale St		16	9	90
5128	"	"	"	Clara Sandle	Joseph Sandle	8 Hampton Ct		1	12	88


ST PAUL'S WARD
B
R
St. Paul's Church
(Vicarage)
Grave Yard
1185
Burial Ground
1084-706 Morty.
Chap.
(Nonconformist)
Congl. Chap.
Corporation Depôt
Resin Works
Vinegar Works
Oil & Colour Works
Flour Mill
Police Court
Recreation Ground
Police Station
Mission Hall
Urinal
Def.
Sch.
Church
Chapel
Brewery
Div. of Parly. Boro.
S.R. SKINNER
E. Ward Bdy.
B.M.57·0
B.M.53·5
B.M.51·1
B.M.50·9
B.M.36·0
B.M.34·4
B.M.37·6
BISHOP STREET
CHAPTER ST.
DEAN STREET
CAVE STREET
PORTLAND
WILSON STREET
WILSON PLACE
LEMON LANE
ORANGE STREET
SURREY STREET
SQUARE
PEMBROKE STREET
NORFOLK AVE.
NORFOLK STREET
ST PAUL STREET
PRITCHARD STREET
GLOUCESTER STREET
NEWFOUNDLAND
CHARLOTTE STREET
HOULTON STREET
DALE STREET
MEADOW STREET
CLARK STREET
CALLOWHILL STREET
WATER STREET
MILK STREET
LEEK LANE
STRATTON STREET
CROSS STREET
ROPE WALK
RIVER STREET
GREAT GEORGE STREET
LITTLE GEORGE STREET
LITTLE ANN STREET
GREAT ANN STREET
EUGENE STREET
WADE STREET
CLEMENT'S STREET
ELTON ST.
MORETON ST.
JAMES STREET
WHITE ST.
HOWES ROAD
WELLINGTON ROAD
CANNING
Frome Bridge
FROME STREET
Schools
R.C. Church
Baptist Chapel
Bapt. Ch.
Presbyterian Boro. & E. Ward Bdy.
Presbyterian Church
Lawford House
Town Hall
Und.
P.H.
F.W.
D.Fn.
L.B.
32
34
35
36
48

CASE S


Recreation Ground
Tannery
ST. MATTHIAS PARK
Und.
Burial Gd.
Friends'
Burial Gd.
NARROW WEIR
Foundry
HABERFIELD STREET
ASHER LANE
School
B.M.47·9
Urinal
BRAGG'S LANE
GLOUCESTER
B.M.35·3
P.H
ELLBROAD STREET
REDCROSS STREET
LAWFORD STREET
B.M.70·2
WEST
BROAD WEIR
Urinal
B.M.39·7
Chapel
Burial Gd. (Disused)
Lawford's Gate (Site of)
B.M.62·5
L.B
Urinal
Trinity Hospital
Und.
MIDLAND
ROAD
CASTLE GREEN
Castle Green (Site of)
School
CAREY'S LANE
Town Hall
LOWER CASTLE STREET
TOWER STREET
OLD MARKET STREET
B.M.52·4
CASTLE STREET
P.O.
Nether Gate (Site of)
Cross (Site of)
B.M.48·0
Urinal
Brewery
Sugar Refinery
Sugar Refinery
Und.
Goods
St. Philip's Sta
Castle Mills
Castle Bridge (Site of)
Castle Ditch
Crane
QUEEN STREET
Orchard
School
MARYBUSH LANE
Iron Works
TOWER HILL
St. Philip & St. Jacob's Ch. (Rectory)
B.M.31·4
Fn.
JOHN STREET
LEADHOUSE LANE
JACOB STREET
UNITY STREET
Def.
NEW GLORGE STREET
WILLWAY STREET
HORTON STREET
B.M.45·0
Recreation Ground
L.B
Soap Works
Iron Works
NEW THOMAS STREET
STEPHEN STREET
Ward Bdy.
B.M.35·5
NARROW PLAIN
Und.
BROAD PLAIN
STRAIGHT STREET
B.M.38·0
PASSAGE STREET
End
Urinal
F.W.
Wharf
St. Philip's Bridge
Iron Works
Soap Works
Hemp & Flax Mills
JUBILEE STREET
ALBERT ST.
CLARKE STREET
LIP STREET
1186 C.O.C.R.
2·901
FLOATING
Electricity Works
Lead Works
Oil Stores
OLD BREAD STREET
NEW BREAD STREET
RUSSELL STREET
UPPER CHEESE LANE
CHEESE
Fuel
Corporation Depôt
School
B.M.35·7
Jews
Almshouses
Avonside

Source 24

Source 25

Source 26

burning. We were next moved into the vestry as being a safer place. There we played games until Mr Loveday came back & said we must go out across the churchyard & into the shelter in the vaults of St Peter's Hospital. About 20 of us were left then. After about ¼ hr (it was about 8:30 by now) once again he came back to say the fire was spreading & very near to us. Car loads were arranged & those of us with bykes were advised to go on them as they had brought them out of the Church for us. By this time outside it was like a heavy blizzard. Of red hot chunks blowing all round. I had no hat so I put my head under the tap & splashed water all over my coat & started off with another girl who lived near. We had been told there was only one way we could go, & we passed by numbers of fires even then. At last we reached the end of the fires & then

Source 27

Daily Telegraph & Morning Post

WEST COUNTRY CHURCHES HIT

SMILING CROWDS DEFY GOERING

DAILY TELEGRAPH REPORTER

WEST COUNTRY TOWN, Monday.

This town, which the Germans claim to have been Bristol, was bombed last night, but if Goering has any spies here to record the reactions of the populace they must have been puzzled by the good spirits of these West Country folk to-day.

Smiling crowds of girls with arms linked together were parading the streets inspecting the damage.

Damage was suffered, but the casualties were comparatively light. Several churches, two cinemas and a theatre were hit.

The raiders came early dropping flares, and then followed incendiaries and high explosive. There was not the slightest pretence of aiming at a target. Bombs were sprayed over the town.

EXITS BLOCKED DURING FIRE

A meeting was in progress in a hall in one shopping street. A fire raged above and debris jammed the exits, but the people were rescued. Several fires were burning at one time.

Other damage was caused at a school and a warehouse. At the height of the attack, with the buildings on each side in flames, a milk bar opened and served hot soup to the firemen and A.R.P. workers.

At a hall where a Recorder was conducting a service people remained and sang for six hours, and then went home at the end of the raid unharmed.

"We did not sing only hymns," the Recorder said to-day. "We even sang 'What shall we do with the drunken sailor?'"

There was community singing in nearly every public shelter during the raid.

Just before I 'phoned this message a man came to a telephone box, made a call and said casually, "We were bombed out this morning. A crater in front of the house, three craters at the back. We have had to clear out, worse luck."

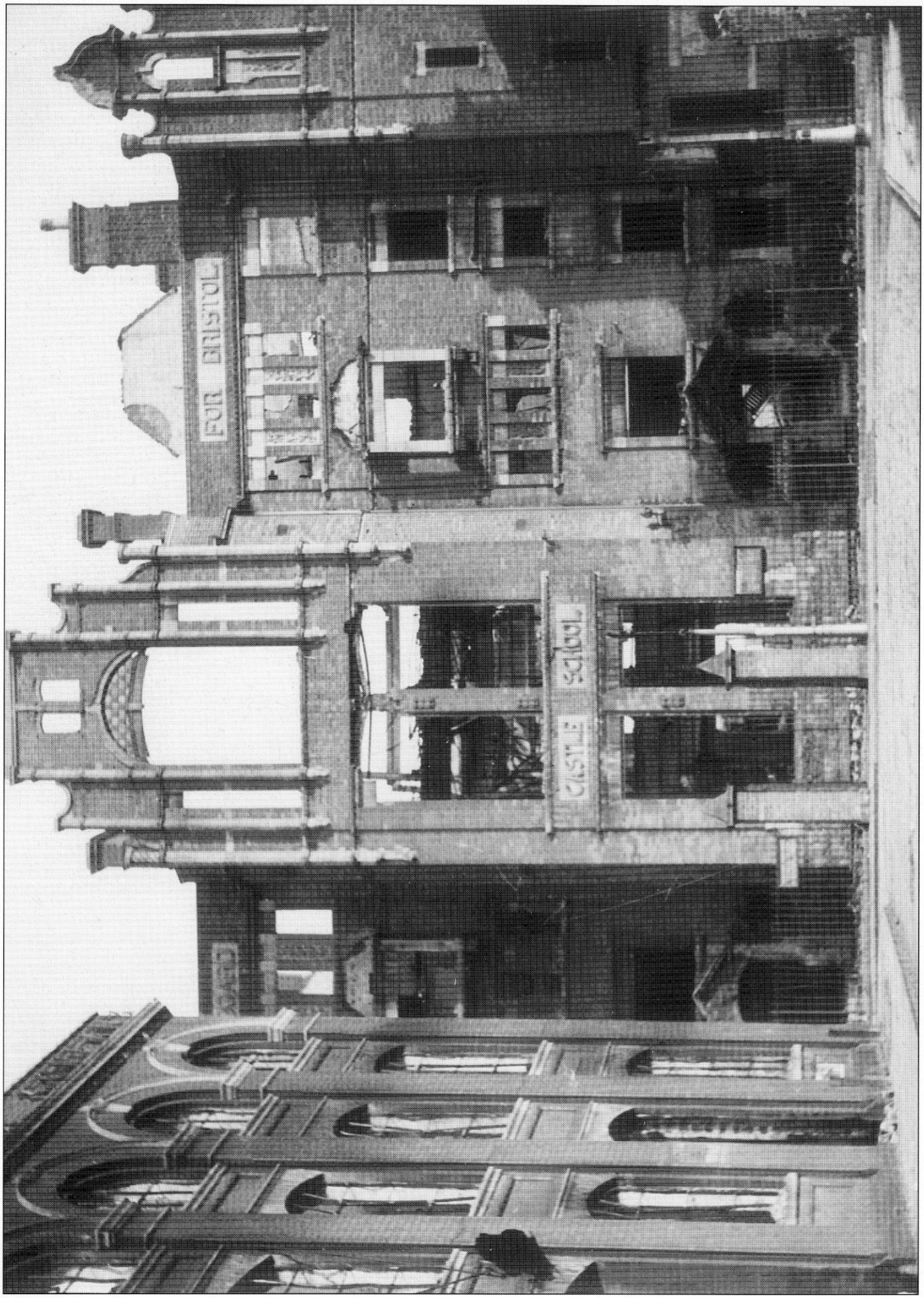
THE WESTERN DAILY PRESS AND BRISTOL MIRROR

BRISTOL, SATURDAY, NOV. 30, 1940.

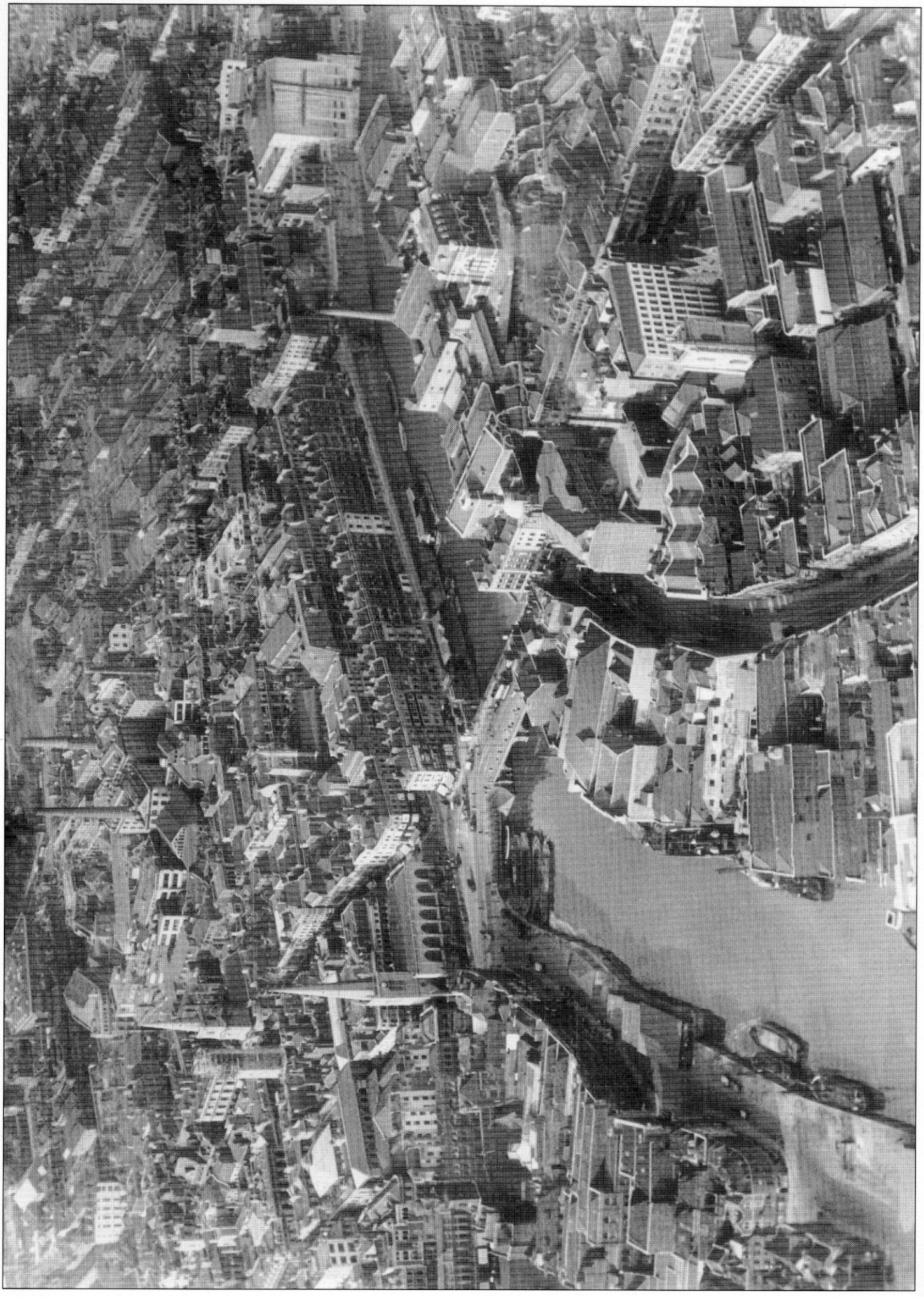
BRISTOL IN THE FRONT LINE

Now that Bristolians have been told the identity of the West Country town that was bombed recently, further concealment is pointless. For two days and nights everything possible was done through the good offices of the Ministry of Information to hide from the inhabitants and others the fact that Bristol was the town in question. If these tactics did not succeed locally that was not the Ministry's fault. Twenty-four hours after the event some suspicion of what had happened must have dawned in our slow-moving minds. After two days even the dullest amongst us must have realised that the name of Bristol had indeed been inscribed on the roll of honour of those cities which had endured the fiery ordeal of attack. Mr Churchill had spoken to us about the honour of being in the front line, and Bristolians who have had that experience may hold themselves more proudly in consequence. The raid taught us many things about the enemy, and about ourselves, which we may not have appreciated before. It settled finally any doubts about the indiscriminate nature of Nazi bombing tactics. Up to recently many of us probably were inclined to hope against hope that the reports of promiscuous "frightfulness" were exaggerated, or that as the worst the raiders could not help hitting non-military targets. That delusion has been blow sky high by the bombs which fell on Bristol. Quite clearly the Germans were not interested in selected objectives. The were out to bomb Bristol wholesale without distinction of target and for the purpose of bringing the war home violently to the civil population. From hearing about the savagery of the enemy Bristolians have now experienced it for themselves, and taken the measure of his ruthless disposition. It is something gained to have emerged from the ordeal with no hampering illusions about the Hun. It is something also to have witnessed how splendidly all sections reacted to the emergency, and how in the hour of danger the spirit of fellowship glowed in a hundred different ways. Adversities shared in common bring out the best in human nature and reveal nobilities that lie unsuspected under normal circumstances. The number of unrecorded heroes

Source 28



Source 29



Rheinisch-Westfälische Zeitung

202 Jahre

Westfälische Zeitung Dortmund — Essener Zeitung Essen — Rheinische Zeitung D...

Jahrgang 203 / Nr. 603 — Dienstag-Abend-Ausgabe — Essen, 26. November 1940 / Preis 10 Pf.

Bristol ein einziger großer Brandherd

41 400 BRT. versenkt

Berlin, 26. November. (Drahtbericht.) Das Oberkommando der Wehrmacht gibt bekannt:

Ein Unterseeboot unter Führung von Kapitänleutnant Schepke versenkte 41 400 BRT. feindlichen Handelsschiffsraumes.

Die Luftwaffe führte auch in der Nacht zum 25. November erfolgreiche Vergeltungsangriffe auf London durch. Namentlich im Zentrum der Stadt und auf beiden Themsufern waren heftige Explosionen und Brände zu beobachten.

Andere starke Kampffliegerverbände waren, wie bereits gemeldet, in der gleichen Nacht auf kriegswichtige Ziele in Bristol angesetzt. Mehrere Stunden hindurch griffen sie mit Brand- und Sprengbomben schwersten Kalibers Hafen- und Industrieanlagen sowie Versorgungseinrichtungen an. Im ganzen Gebiet fielen zahlreiche Lagerhäuser mit Rohstoffvorräten und deren Verarbeitungsanlagen den verheerenden Feuersbrünsten zum Opfer. Drei Gasanstalten wurden vernichtet, eine Großmühle durch Feuer zerstört. Der Angriffsraum von Bristol war, wie Augenerkundung am folgenden Tage bestätigte, ein einziger großer Brandherd.

Weitere Angriffe richteten sich in der gleichen Nacht gegen einige andere Städte in den Midlands und in Südengland. Infolge ungünstiger Wetterlage herrschte am 25. November tagsüber nur geringe Kampftätigkeit. Kleine Verbände unserer Kampfflugzeuge belegten verschiedene kriegswichtige Ziele in Südengland erfolgreich mit schweren Bomben.

Britische Häfen und Schiffahrtswege wurden planmäßig weiter vermint.

Fernkampfbatterien des Heeres und der Kriegsmarine nahmen, wie bereits bekanntgegeben, am 25. November abends einen britischen Geleitzug, der einen Durchbruch nach dem westlichen Kanal versuchte, ohne feindliche Gegenwehr unter wirksames Feuer. Der Geleitzug wurde zersprengt.

In der letzten Nacht warf der Feind in Nordwestdeutschland an einigen Stellen Bomben, die aber nur in einem Dorfe geringen Sachschaden anrichteten.

Der Gegner verlor gestern zwei Flugzeuge, von denen eines im Luftkampf, eines durch Flakartillerie abgeschossen wurde. Eigene Verluste entstanden nicht.

Dankestelegramm Antonescus an den Führer

* **Berlin, 26. November.** (Drahtbericht.) Der rumänische Staatsführer General Antonescu hat an den Führer folgendes Telegramm gerichtet:

Eine Fahrt nach Mittelengland

Dänischer Journalist berichtet

(Eigener Drahtbericht unseres Berichterstatters)

▽ **Stockholm, 26. November.** Der dänische Reporter Tillge Rasmussen hat von den englischen Militärbehörden die Erlaubnis erhalten, eine Reise durch die besonders heimgesuchten Industrieviertel Mittelenglands zu machen. Die Voraussetzung ist natürlich, daß er keine Städte bei Namen nennt und auch keine militärischen Ergebnisse der Bombenangriffe preisgibt. Die Schilderungen sollen nur die Leiden der Bevölkerung wiedergeben, damit die neutralen Leser entsprechend beeinflußt werden. Der dänische Korrespondent kann aber nicht umhin, auch einige militärische Ergebnisse der Luftkämpfe wenigstens anzudeuten. So wirft er die Frage auf, ob nicht die konzentrierten Luftangriffe auf die Industriezentren in Mittelengland ein Zeichen dafür sind, daß die Deutschen Schwächepunkte der englischen Verteidigung herausgefunden haben. Die bisherigen Nachtangriffe auf London und England überhaupt sollen nach Ansicht des Korrespondenten nur Versuche gewesen sein, und jetzt erst könne die Erfahrung ausgenutzt werden. Der Anfang mit den konzentrierten Angriffen wurde mit Coventry gemacht. Die Fortsetzung folgte in den Industriebezirken um Birmingham. Es scheint, als ob der dänische Korrespondent die letzten Angriffe auf seiner Reise miterlebt hat. „Allein unter brennenden und zusammenstürzenden Häusern erlebte ich elf Stunden unaufhörlicher Bombenangriffe, und gegen Morgen sagte ich zu mir selbst: „Wenn nicht die Sonne bald aufgeht, wirst du wahnsinnig."

Was die Wirkung der deutschen Angriffe angeht, so sagt der Korrespondent, die Weisungen der englischen Behörden respektieren zu müssen und keine Einzelheiten darüber geben zu können, welche Fabriken noch arbeiten können und welche nicht. „Gute Gründe sind tatsächlich vorhanden, um derartige Tatsachen nicht bekanntzugeben und dem Feinde zur Kenntnis zu bringen". Der Korrespondent ist auch nach Coventry gekommen, und als alter Kriegsberichterstatter versichert er, daß keine Front einen fürchterlicheren Eindruck von Zerstörungen zu bieten vermag als diese Stadt. „Einzelne Häuser oder richtiger gesagt: Reste einzelner Häuser stehen noch. Von etwa 70 000 Häusern, aus denen sich die Stadt zusammensetzt, sind mehr als 20 000 entweder vernichtet oder derart beschädigt, daß sie bis auf weiteres unbenutzbar sind. Ein Drittel der gesamten Bevölkerung ist ohne Wohnung oder Arbeitsstätten. Eine Woche nach der Katastrophe sah ich noch den Rauch von Gluten vieler Feuersbrünste."

Ueber die Zahl der Opfer von Coventry sagt der Korrespondent, daß sie nicht genau angegeben werden könne. Viele Verunglückte könnten überhaupt nicht identifiziert werden. Als Beleg hierfür erwähnt der Korrespondent eine Bombe, die von 14 Soldaten unschädlich gemacht werden sollte. Gerade als sich die 14 Soldaten der Bombe näherten, sei sie explodiert. Von den Soldaten ist nicht ein Atom wiederzufinden.

Entgegen den Behauptungen der Londoner Propagandastellen, daß nur Wohnviertel in Coventry getroffen worden sind und nicht die Rüstungsindustrie, stellt der neutrale Berichterstatter das Gegenteil fest." Die eigentlichen Wohnviertel und Straßen sind fast unversehrt, oder die Häuser haben nur zersplitterte Fensterscheiben." Die Katastrophe Coventrys wäre so umfassend, weil schon die ersten Bomben das ganze Wasserleitungssystem zertrümmerten. Die Brände konnten nicht gelöscht werden, da nur das Wasser der Kanäle für die Löschung in Frage kam und dieses derartig verschlammt war, daß die Feuerspritzen sofort unverwendbar wurden. Die Gasleitungen sind so schwer getroffen, daß es drei Monate dauern würde, ehe sie wieder in Betrieb gesetzt werden können. Der Korrespondent faßt die Eindrücke von seiner Reise dahin zusammen, daß dort, wo die Luftangriffe konzentriert eingesetzt werden, ihre Wirkung der totalitären Kriegführung entsprechend ausfalle.

Englands Städte leeren sich

Flüchtlingselend auf dem Lande und in den kleinen Städten

† **Stockholm, 26. November.** (Eigener Drahtbericht.) Aus dem Bericht des „Svenska Dagbladet" geht hervor, daß das Flüchtlingsproblem in England nach wie vor seiner Lösung harrt. Der erste Anstoß der Auswanderung begann in London während der furchtbaren Angriffe der deutschen Luftwaffe im September. Die Städte leeren sich, das Land füllt sich. Durch die Bombardierung der Fabrikanlagen des mittleren Englands sind weitere Flüchtlingsmassen auf den Weg gekommen. Es heißt, daß jeder, der es [illegible]

England soll Landbesitz verkaufen

up **Neuyork, 26. November.** (Eigener Kabelbericht.) Im Montag-Leitartikel des „World Telegram" heißt es u. a.: „Es scheint uns, daß die Zeit da ist, zu der England einen Teil seines Landbesitzes verkaufen sollte. Es scheint uns praktisch, nun einen Teil der britischen Besitzungen in der Karibischen See zu kaufen. Ein solcher Handel würde England zu den Krediten verhelfen, die eine [illegible]

Truppenbetreuung in der Wüste

Von Dr. Reichert

An der ägyptischen Grenze, Mitte November 1940.

Vor meiner Weiterfahrt zum nordafrikanischen Kriegsschauplatz saß ich in Rom in einem Kino, das eine deutsche Wochenschau über den Feldzug in Nordfrankreich zeigte, neben einem italienischen Frontoffizier, der drei Monate Dienst an der Aegyptenfront getan, die Kämpfe von Sollum und Sidi Barani mitgemacht hatte und nun auf kurzem Urlaub in Rom weilte. Bei einer Szene des Films, die die Ankunft der vormarschierenden Truppe in einem eroberten Dorf zeigt, rief der Urlauber seiner Begleiterin zu: „Mein Gott, die haben ja Wasser!" Dieses kleine Erlebnis führte bereits mitten hinein in die besonderen Schwierigkeiten des Graziani-Feldzuges gegen die Engländer in Aegypten, die sich den 600 km breiten Küstengürtel, der Aegypten von Libyen trennt, als Vorfeld und Schutz gegen die heranrückende italienische Armee zunutze gemacht haben.

Wasser, Straßen, Häuser, Bäume, Sträucher, Gras, Gräben, Nahrungsmittel, Menschen, alles, was der kämpfenden deutschen Truppe in Feindesland Erfrischung, Hilfe, Schutz, Deckung, Verkehrsmöglichkeit bietet und ihr selbstverständlich erscheint, das hat der Italiener an der Aegyptenfront zunächst leider nicht. Was er mehr hat als sein deutscher Kamerad in Polen und Frankreich, das ist die brütende Sonnenhitze von 50, manchmal 55 Grad; man kann nicht sagen „im Schatten", denn Schatten gibt es in der Wüste nicht oder nur bei Sonnenaufgang und -untergang. Er schläft und hält sich tagsüber auf in einer Sandkuhle, in der ihn die Sonne erbarmungslos von oben beglüht und die nächtlich um 25 Grad absinkende Kühle ihn frieren läßt. Zum Trinken und Waschen bekommt er einen Liter Wasser, das Hunderte von Kilometern durch Transportautos herangeschafft wird; wer nahe der Küste ist, kann gelegentlich im Meer baden. Straßen muß sich der Armeeführer erst selbst bauen, um den Nachschub nach jedem größeren Vorstoß sicherzustellen, ohne den ein Verbleiben der Truppe auf dem eroberten Gelände und jeder Gedanke an Offensivfortsetzung unmöglich sind. Inzwischen muß die Truppe unter den unvorstellbarsten Entbehrungen monatelang in der Wüste ausharren, um das eroberte Gebiet gegen ununterbrochene feindliche Gegenstöße zu halten und den rückwärtigen Organisationsbedürfnissen der Armee die notwendige Zeit zur Ausführung zu garantieren. Hunderttausend führen in dieser Zeitspanne ein fast unerträgliches, nur durch die Willensstärke jedes einzelnen und den Geist, der Führung und Truppe dieser Graziani-Armee beseelt, durchgehaltenes Wüstendasein, demgegenüber die frei beweglichen Nomaden ein beneidenswertes Leben haben. Man muß sich vor Augen halten, daß der Versuch Grazianis, Aegypten von Westen zu erobern, der erste seiner Art ist, den die Weltgeschichte kennt. Aegypten ist stets nur von Osten oder Norden, niemals von Westen her besetzt worden, weil allen Heerführern die Geschichte der Lybischen Wüste, die sich in 600 km Breite und mehr zwischen den Nil und die Cyrenaika schiebt, als undurchdringlich erschien. Infolgedessen sind auch die Strapazen jedes [illegible]

Source 30

CASE STUDY 5

CASE STUDY 5

Source 31

Shopping Arcades with an Inner Circle Road

Architects suggest A PLAN FOR BRISTOL

Riverside Flats and a covered Bus Station

Bristol architects have made alternative proposals to the Corporation scheme for the replanning of the centre of the city. In this statement prepared by the Western Counties Chapter of the Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors, are suggestions and observations which will interest every Bristolian.

THE siting of the Inner Circuit through Colston - avenue would appear to reduce materially its effectiveness as a means of securing diffusion of traffic and of eliminating "through" traffic, and it is suggested that the route shown on the I.A.A.S. plan would be more effective in this respect and would also admit of applying the control of access points much more completely.

It is felt that the existence of a pre-war scheme to plan this road through Queen-sq. should not prejudice the adoption of improved proposals now that the opportunities for planning are much wider.

In this connection it is observed that in order to obtain three lines of traffic in each direction it will be necessary to undertake further road works, the cost of which would go a long way towards laying out a new road on the site of The Grove

Oval Islands

It is suggested that the number of intersections with the Inner Circuit should be kept to a minimum and that some external roads should not be joined to the circuit but diverted into adjacent main thoroughfares.

The abrupt changes of direction occurring in parts of the route and the general employment of true circle roundabouts at the intersections would operate against effective use, and it is suggested that many of the intersections should be designed with the central island elliptical in shape to present the minimum of obstruction along the line of the Inner Circuit.

This would offer an inducement to follow this route in preference to crossing over direct into the Central Area.

Harbour Bridge

IT will be seen that the I.A.A.S. proposals, where they differ in respect of the Inner Circuit from those of the Corporation do nevertheless follow with considerable agreement the subsidiary routes shown on the West.

From the Grove a connection with Anchor-rd. is shown by means of a bridge across the Harbour, which proposal is put forward after the most serious consideration of the effect on all the interests involved, in that it offers a solution to the complex traffic problem, while at the same time admitting of freedom of planning from an amenity standpoint in the very heart of the city.

The planning of the junction at the foot of Jacobs Wells-rd. is warmly endorsed, and the consequent curtailment of St. George's-rd. appears to be a natural choice.

It is felt, however, that in addition the existing Deanery-road viaduct would be redundant.

Hospital Traffic

It is fully appreciated that the junction with the I.A.A.S. Circuit in the neighbourhood of the Triangle would call for very skilful planning. The Chapter is, however, quite firmly of the opinion that the existing proposals for traffic control in this area are unnecessarily complicated, and instead of making Queen's-rd. a cul-de-sac, it seems preferable that it should form part of the planned intersection, which in the I.A.A.S. proposals would make it a one-way street.

The I.A.A.S. circuit continues via Park-row and a new road passing obliquely across Lower Maudlin-st. to St. James's Barton and from thence is completed with only minor modifications from the Corporation's proposals.

The new length of road will make it possible to close the portion of Marlborough - st. which lies between the two groups of Infirmary buildings, thereby providing greatly improved facilities for hospital traffic.

Naturally the layout of internal thoroughfares is conditioned by the form of the Inner Circuit and the proposals for user within the Central Area. In consequence, the I.A.A.S. plan shows several variations on that of the Corporation's proposals.

Broadly, the principle adopted differs from the Corporation policy in that these thoroughfares, in the main, are envisaged as having the same type of user on each frontage and do not form boundaries between areas.

Central Area

It is considered that the Inner Circuit should enclose the Civic Centre in addition to those features shown on the Corporation proposals, and to this the I.A.A.S. scheme gives effect.

The area popularly known as the Centre should be the focus of the communal and civic life, should not become part of the main traffic route, but be developed as the location of the city's principal theatre and concert hall, together with cinema and restaurant facilities, and having sites for a major hotel and a conference hall as link between this and the Civic Centre.

The related proposals for transferring the existing shopping area to a new shopping precinct in the Horsefair-Broad Weir area and the creation of a central park in place of the former are regarded with disfavour, for while the siting of additional shopping premises in part of the Horsefair-Broad Weir area would seem to be quite reasonable, there does not appear to be any justification for the entire removal of these facilities from the old site, and the case would be better met by generous replanning of the old shopping sites to form a **traffic-restricted shopping boulevard between Old Market and the Centre.**

This could be done in a manner which would provide for a series of precincts in association with small open spaces on the site of the Castle battlements.

Bus Station

There is no doubt that a **central park** is a very necessary provision and the location suggested in the I.A.A.S. proposals is one which appears to be a natural choice, having as it does the advantage of greatly enhancing the amenities of the Centre, Civic Centre and Cathedral.

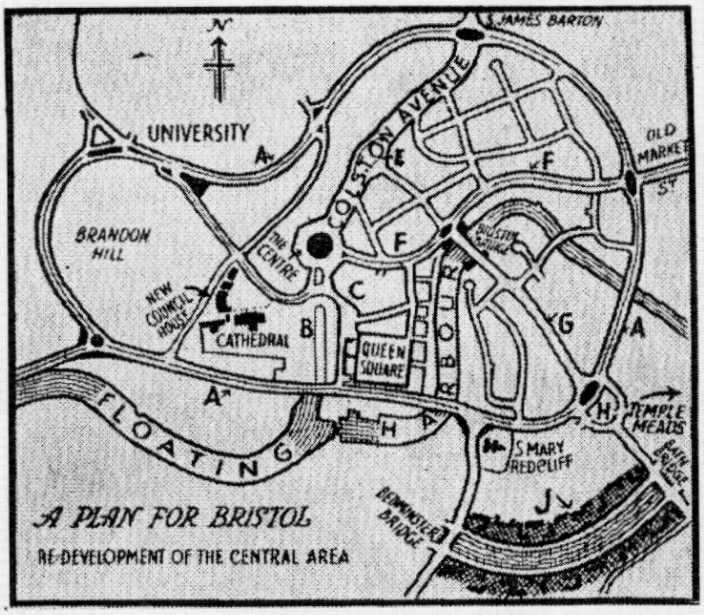
While appreciating that the proposed location of the **bus** station has certain advantages, it is felt that on balance the site suggested in the I.A.A.S. scheme in Prince-st. has much more to commend it.

With such an arrangement the users of the country bus services would alight in the very heart of the city in a pleasantly-laid-out environment and with all the facilities they require to hand.

It is considered that the marshalling of some of the urban services might well be arranged in a boulevard extension of Colston-ave. to St. James's Barton.

The special provision of interchange facilities at Temple

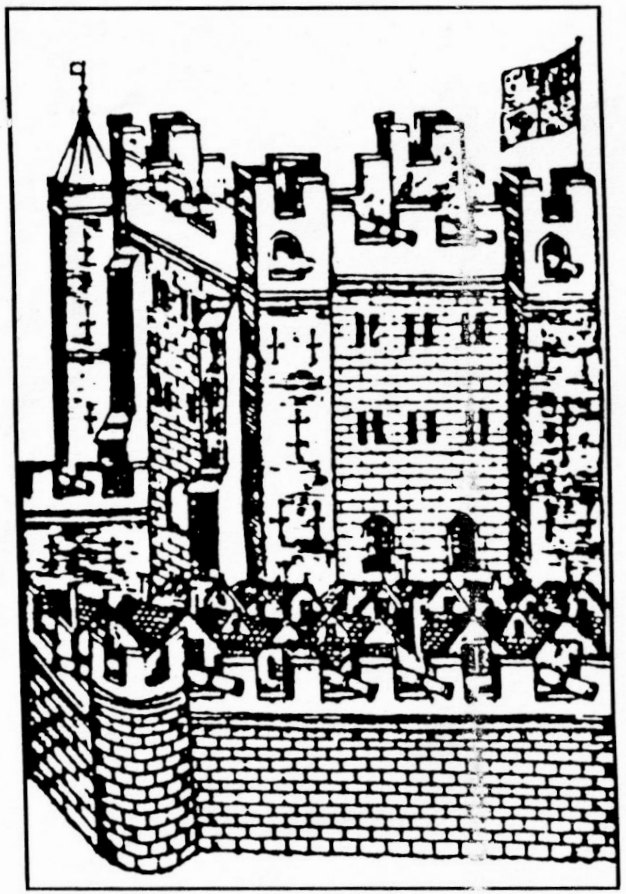
Turn to Page Seven, Col. Three.



Key to the Plan . . .

A—Inner circuit road
B—Central open space.
C—Bus terminal station.
D—Colonnades.
E—Electricity building, with St. John's Arch.
F—Shopping boulevard.
G—Commercial boulevard.
H—Terminal feature.
J—Riverside flats.

EXCAVATION of the KEEP of BRISTOL CASTLE



The archaeological excavation of the Keep of Bristol Castle from May to July 1989 is being carried out for two main reasons:

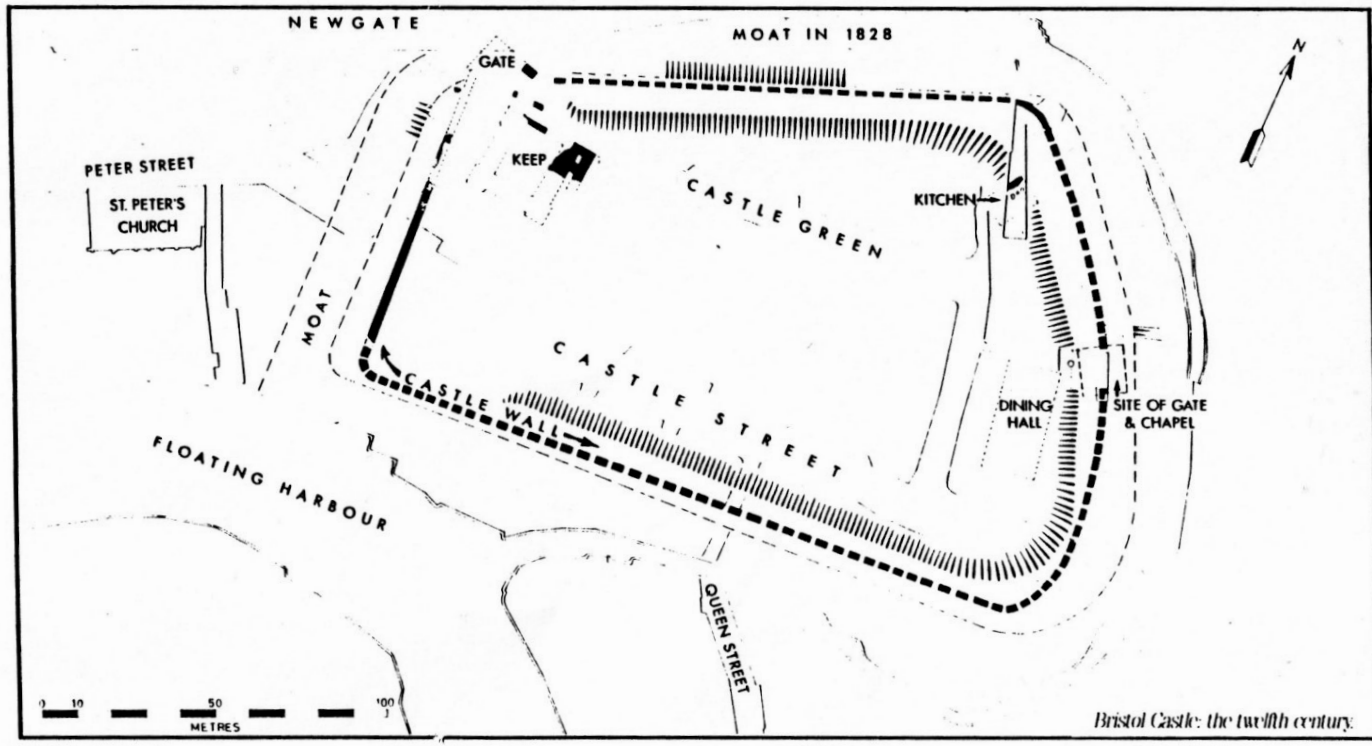
1. To record, for the first time, as complete a plan as possible of the remains of the twelfth-century command centre for the castle.
2. As an essential part of the City Council's project to improve Castle Park in terms of the historical interpretation, quality of its landscape and environs, accessibility, artistic and educational potential and enjoyment value. The Keep is a focal point in the realm of historical interpretation, but we need to know what is left in order to plan for its future.

BRISTOL CASTLE

Why is there nothing to see?

Bristol Castle is not very well known (an understatement). Most Bristolians have some idea where it was, but no impression of what it looked like. This is simply because virtually the whole of it was pulled down in 1656 by Act of Parliament. Not that this event was regretted by the citizens. The City had bought the castle in 1630 for £959 and was keen to redevelop it. This was achieved by dividing up the old site into 60 or more tenements or building plots and letting those to prosperous Bristolians. In the terms of their leases they were to build houses on the site and establish the area as Bristol's principal shopping centre. The superb timber-frame buildings with masses of carved woodwork were largely demolished before the last war, but the incendiary bombs of November 1940 saw off the survivors, particularly St. Peter's Hospital (between the ruined church and the river).

The only surviving castle buildings are the twin porches to the King's Hall and Palace (now a restaurant towards the Holiday Inn). A 'sally-port' tunnel can be found near St. Peter's Church. This allowed troops to go down and chase off sappers who were attempting to undermine the walls and bridges of the castle. The only other visible fragments are the remains of the round tower overlooking the corner of Broad Weir and Lower Castle Street and fragments of the north wall of the Keep.



Bristol Castle: the twelfth century.

When was the castle built?

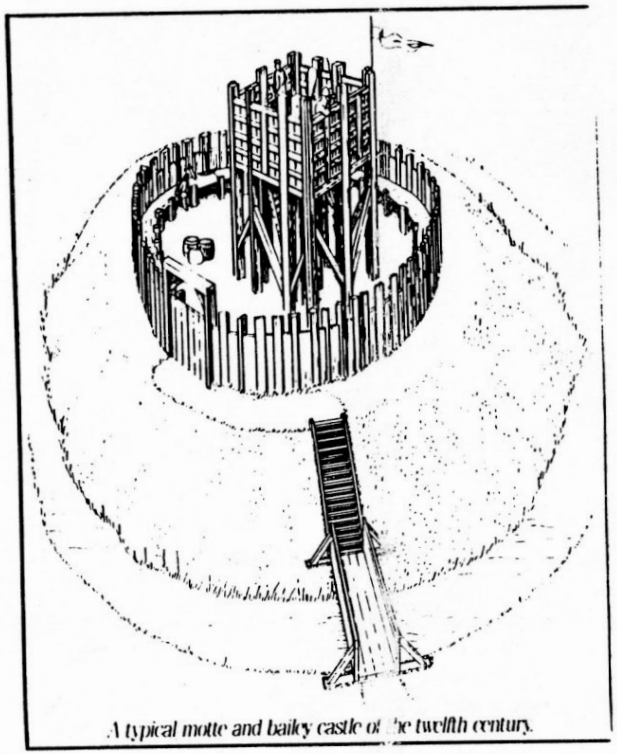
This is a complicated question because the castle was frequently rebuilt and updated to match the defensive fashion or requirements of the time. We know from documents that the castle was in existence by 1088 and that it was under the control of Geoffrey, Bishop of Coutances and St. Lô (Norman churchmen were often soldiers and administrators as well). The castle was the means by which the Normans controlled the important royal borough and port of Bristol. From previous excavations (1968–70) by the City Museum, it appears that there were two distinct castle shapes during the first 70 years or so.

1. **Ringwork castle.** This is the term now used for simple castles with a bank walled in timber or stone and a ditch. These are the easiest and quickest to construct. At Bristol, unusually there was a stone wall which implies it was seen as a permanent defence from the beginning.

2. **Motte and bailey castle.** Mottes or mounds were erected to overawe and overlook the surrounding area. At Bristol a mound with a stone tower was added to the ringwork at the west end. We know it had a stone tower because the remains were thrown into the ditch when it was dismantled.
Once the castle was established, it was finished off in stone, although many of the lesser buildings inside the walls would still have been of timber.

3. **Keep-within-wards castle.** Robert, Earl of Gloucester, a powerful West Country baron and natural son of Henry I is recorded as founder of the Keep in A.D. 1135–47. A keep is a huge stone tower which, in theory, is the last part of the castle to fall in a siege. The Bristol one was called the 'Flower of English Keeps' in the twelfth century not so much for its size but more probably for the quality of its architecture. At the same time the castle walls were rebuilt, square towers added and a wall built to divide the castle into two—the constable's ward and the king's ward.

4. The final modifications were made in the thirteenth century. This meant duplicating the Keep with stone towers on the walls and at gates. These would have been round or polygonal and designed to make each section of the wall into a separate sub-castle. The best examples of these concentric castles are in Wales at Caernarvon, Harlech or Beaumaris, all newly-built in the thirteenth century. Bristol Castle was old and needed updating. The castle was essentially complete by *c.*1300 and only repairs and maintenance are recorded afterwards.



A typical motte and bailey castle of the twelfth century.

THE KEEP

We know quite a lot about the Keep already from two main sources, a fifteenth-century survey and a previous archaeological dig. In *c.*1480 William Worcestre, a native of Bristol, walked around the castle and measured it up, often using his own pace (22–24 inches) as a scale. He says that the Keep was 90 feet square but had one side longer than the others at 108 feet (try drawing it!). One tower was six fathoms (30 feet) higher than the rest. One of the things we hope to do is check William's measurements. On other sites William has been found to be either reasonably accurate or hopelessly wrong.
The other source is the dig of 1948 when the south-east tower of the Keep was found and within it a well. Also found was the ditch of the motte because the foundation of the Keep had been built into it. A stone wall crossing the ditch may have been part of a bridge leading down from the tower on the motte. Other shafts in the stonework are thought to have been lavatories or rubbish chutes—the Keep had to be self-sufficient during a siege, although conditions must have been spartan on a day-to-day basis.
The well was emptied in 1879 by Llewelyn and James, who had a foundry on the site and the finds, mostly pottery, given to the City Museum.

What do the excavators hope to find?

The Keep was built of Pennant Sandstone bonded in a buff mortar. The structure can therefore be readily identified wherever it is found. The building will be incomplete because of later disturbances but one of the archaeologist's skills is attempting to reconstruct the past.
There will also be later structures up to the present day which we will record and dismantle to reach the Norman stonework. There will be earlier features also which we hope will enable us to understand the details of the earlier castle plans.
Objects are likely to come from the lower parts of the site since we know there is much disturbance among the top deposits.

Update. Write notes here before you go home.

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INCLUDES

TEACHER'S NOTES

RESOURCES

CASE STUDY 1	*Sources 1 - 6*
CASE STUDY 2	*Sources 7 - 12*
CASE STUDY 3	*Sources 13 - 18*
CASE STUDY 4	*Sources 19 - 23*
CASE STUDY 5	*Sources 24 - 31*